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20 YEARS COMMERCIAL QUEEN BREEDERS  
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LOUISIANA

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Lots of	Queens	2-Lb. Pkgs.	3-Lb. Pkgs.
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100-499	.65	2.20	2.80

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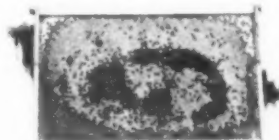
All of us may be certain—food products will be wanted. Honey, best of all foods, will be in demand and at higher prices, too. Beekeepers may add greatly to the stores of health-giving foods. The world wants abundant production of good foods.

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For  
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Sign  
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Prices Include Queens

	Queens	2-Lb. Combless	2-Lb. on Standard Comb Brood	2-Lb. on Dadant Modified Comb Brood
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25 or more	.65	2.05	2.50	2.85
Additional pound bees \$ .55		Additional Comb Brood \$ .65		

Queens introduced in all packages upon request.

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Send your cappings and old comb to MUTH for rendering into beeswax.  
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We are prepared to ship queens by airmail at no extra charge. There are four express and mail trains per day for bees on quick notice. With each package bee shipment, we send 4 per cent extra queens to replace any possible loss when queens are needed at once.

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1- 9	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$ .85
10- 24	2.45	3.10	.80
25- 49	2.40	3.00	.75
50- 99	2.35	2.90	.70
100 up	2.20	2.80	.65

15% booking deposit required

For price of larger packages or queenless packages, write us

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1- 24	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$ .75	Book your order now and reserve your shipping date. Once we fill your orders you will always be satisfied with our prompt service, full weight, low supersedure and safe arrival.
25- 99	2.35	3.00	3.60	.70	
100-499	2.20	2.80	3.35	.65	
500-up	2.00	2.55	3.05	.60	

You must be satisfied

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Send \$1.50 and get Both Magazines for a year  
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For an early shipment, write for your package bees and queens  
Write at once for prices

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## Package Bees with Queens

### Three-Banded Italians

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1- 24	\$2.50	\$3.20
25- 99	2.35	3.00
100-499	2.20	2.80

Queens 75c ea.

Order as early as possible to be sure of getting bees

**THE CROWVILLE APIARIES**

WINNSBORO, LA.  
J. J. Scott, Prop. Route 1





Edgar Abernethy

Editors: G. H. Cale, Frank C. Pellett, M. G. Dadant, J. C. Dadant

March, 1942

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No. 3

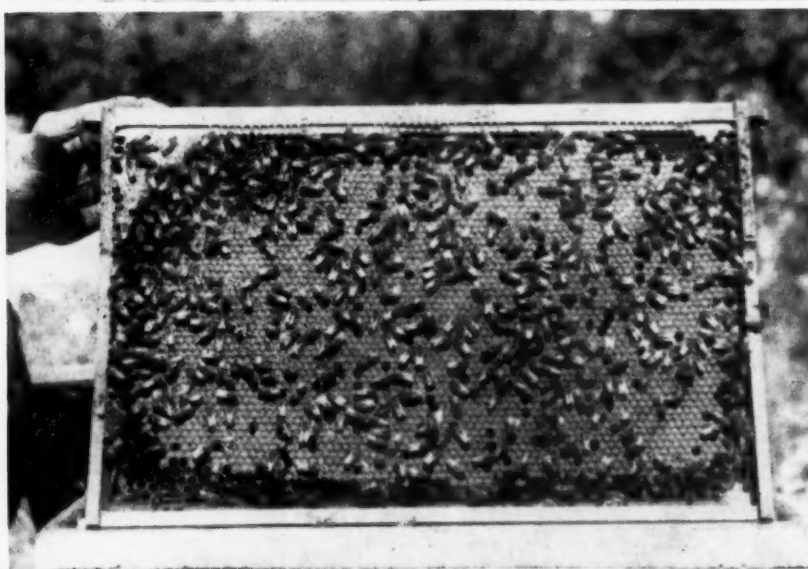
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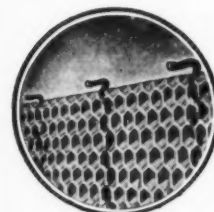
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# Save MONEY and INCREASE CROPS With Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation

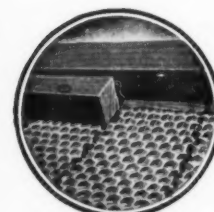
**COSTS**— Remember poor combs are expensive. Do not build poor combs, then replace them time and again. Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation is an investment. It insures your combs against replacement. They last for years. They cost the least. Combs that stretch, sag, buckle or produce drones are expensive. Long after less sturdy combs from cheaper materials are gone, the everlasting combs from Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation will still be doing their part to reduce the cost of honey production. They become almost permanent equipment.



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SAVE FROM THE START. USE DADANT'S CRIMP-WIRED FOUNDATION

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MAKERS OF FAMOUS FOUNDATIONS—CRIMP-WIRED, PLAIN, SURPLUS

Edgar Abernethy

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Many years of scientific selection by the approved PROGENY-TEST method has resulted in more uniform brood pattern, population and ultimate heavier honey crops.

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### Daughters of Stock Bred For Resistance to<sup>®</sup> A. F. B.

Please remember that we are prepared to supply exceptionally good productive stock. Please use it wisely.

	Queens	2-lb. Pkg.	3-lb. Pkg.
1-25	.75c	\$2.50	\$3.20
25-50	.70c	2.35	3.00
50-100	.65c	2.20	2.80

If stock bred for resistance is desired add 10c per package, or queen. No deposit for booking orders.

**Bessonet Bee Company**  
DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

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### Air Conditioned Trucks For Handling; Air Conditioned Room For Holding Packages at Correct Temperature

from the time they are taken from the hive until they are placed in express cars.

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Quantity and Prices	1 to 24	25 to 100	100 Up.
2-lb. Package with queen	\$2.50	\$2.35	\$2.20
3-lb. Package with queen	3.20	3.00	2.80
4-lb. Package with queen	3.80	3.60	3.40

For Loose-Queen type add 30c per package  
Untested Italian Queens 75c. Tested \$1.25

Place Your Order Early to Get Preferred Delivery Dates

**THE PUETT COMPANY :: Hahira, Ga.**

# THE ROLE OF BEEKEEPING IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY

GUEST EDITORIAL

By J. E. ECKERT, University of California, Davis

**B**EEKEEPING is a peaceful industry in which the beekeeper often works long hours in solitude, far from the hustle and noise of manufacturing centers. Co-ordination of thought and effort are required to control and manage the activities of a vast number of workers which at times are quite hostile to any disturbance. These workers, although only small insects, work together for the common good of the insect community in a manner that gives to each colony an individual characteristic vitality, industry, temperament, and general alertness that leads to their self-preservation. Thus the complicated behavior of a colony makes it comparable to a higher organism. All of these factors tend to make the beekeepers quite self-sufficient and at times self-centered.

Like many other agricultural industries, beekeeping is not so readily affected by world events as are many manufacturing enterprises. However, in this period of emergency due to rising costs of material and of labor, the beekeeper will find it necessary to work harder and over longer hours to offset a declining income. Certain equipment and some materials needed to conduct a beekeeping business will be difficult or impossible to get because of increased costs or because of priority ratings. Gasoline, phenol, tinned wire, rubber tires, trucks and other items may fall in either category. It will be necessary to make all present equipment go as far as possible and to improvise ways and means of overcoming shortages of labor and materials.

When the general economics of the major portions of the world are dislocated by the participation of millions of men in the actual use or fabrication of war materials, it becomes increasingly important for the remainder to redouble their efforts in the production of a greater food supply. The Honorable Claude R. Wickard has aptly said, "In the day of victory when nations sit down at the peace table our food stockpiles ready to be drawn on by the famished people of the Old World, will give great force to our views. For they will show once and for all democracy builds for the needs of common men."

In these days of extreme emergency, those industries that do not contribute to the common good or that do not advance the defense program, must give way to those that do. The die has been

cast and we are all striving for but one goal, VICTORY, and a PEACE that will guarantee to mankind the right to live a democratic life.

The beekeeping industry can be justified in these times by its importance in the production of essential economic products. The annual production of honey in the United States adds an average of 200 million pounds of a concentrated quick-energy producing food that needs no further processing. It would be lost entirely without the combined efforts of the beekeeper and his little servants. Honey can be stored for a considerable period without danger of spoiling and is readily transported. The annual production of beeswax, between three and one-half and four million pounds, is finding increasingly important uses in the defense industries.

The primary contribution of beekeeping to our common welfare, however, lies in the maintenance of a sufficient bee-force to insure the proper pollination of our fruit, vegetable and seed crops. Without the pollination activities of the honeybee, many of the crops that require insect pollination to be fruitful could not be produced at all on a practical scale. The proper pollination of our pasture plants affects the total amount of food produced for our livestock; thus the quantity of our milk and meat products depends, indirectly but importantly so, on the proper distribution of a sufficient bee population. The national program to produce more pastures to support more meat animals must be accompanied by greater seed production. An adequate number of colonies in the pasture and seed-producing areas is essential and will facilitate such a program. Surveys will have to be made immediately to determine where a redistribution of colonies will have to be made.

During World War I, honey production in the United States and Canada was increased considerably by intensive extension work by state and federal agencies. During the past 20 years, lower honey prices have caused commercial beekeepers to increase their number of colonies in order to maintain a suitable income. Pollination studies by federal and state agencies have emphasized the importance of the honeybee as an agent in the production of larger and better crops. Studies in the field of insect physiology have increased our

(Please turn to page 116)

Only Lewis Hives Are 

# ROTPROOFED

All Beeware bodies now ready for shipment have been rotproofed—a new Lewis improvement that controls decay of all exposed wood parts and repels termites. This exclusive Lewis advantage is apiary tested and equivalent to two coats of paint as a wood preservative. One coat of oily paint is recommended to prevent checking of wood grain but this rotproofed treatment permeates the wood and makes hives last years longer. Also all during 1942 all Beeware bottoms, wood covers, metal cover rims and super shells will be supplied rotproofed at no addi-

tional charge, unless priorities prevent securing materials.

Dovetails in every body, super or cover is ready bored for nailing as are all slotted bottom bars in Beeware. Priorities may prevent supplying a nail for every dovetail. In addition you get the new metal frame rest which does not bend out of shape even after years of use. Some Lewis prices are no higher than September 1941 as improvements made possible by new manufacturing facilities partly offset advances in lumber costs over last year. Be sure to ask for our 1942 Beeware catalog.

Aeroplane view of enlarged Lewis plant at Watertown



HONESTLY MADE ————— HONESTLY SOLD ————— HONESTLY PRICED

# LEWIS BEEWARE

STANDARD OF THE BEEKEEPING WORLD

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Established 1863

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BRANCHES: ALBANY, N. Y.    LYNCHBURG, VA.    SPRINGFIELD, OHIO    SIOUX CITY, IOWA





## NATIONAL BEEKEEPING COUNCIL

**A**S indicated in last issue, a group interested in beekeeping met at Chicago, January 25, to consider means whereby the industry might meet its obligations in this period. A National Beekeeping Council was selected, composed of the following persons: Honey Producers—Newman Lyle, Sheldon, Iowa; Lloyd C. Gardner, Delaware, Ohio; Woodrow Miller, Colton, California. Honey Packers—Walter Straub, Chicago, Illinois; M. S. Stone, Ogden, Utah. Research and Education—E. F. Phillips, Ithaca, New York; W. E. Dunham, Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Eckert, Davis, California. Beekeeping Journals—M. G. Dadant, Hamilton, Illinois; E. Guy Le Sturgeon, San Antonio, Texas. Consumer Education—Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, Madison, Wisconsin. Manufacturers of Beekeeping Supplies—Alan I. Root, Medina, Ohio; Apiary Inspectors—James Gwin, Madison, Wisconsin.

E. F. Phillips was elected chairman of the Council and of the Committee to maintain contact with governmental offices. Additional members for work in Washington are Alan I. Root, Walter F. Straub and Jas. I. Hambleton. The Council invites all honey producers with problems to inform the Council in detail.

It was the opinion of the meeting that every effort should be made to encourage those now engaged in honey production to increase production as speedily as possible as a war service, and that all allied interests in the industry fulfil a similar obligation.

The Council suggests that (1) all equipment be put in condition, especially equipment made of metal, so as to reduce purchases; (2) that orders for supplies, containers, package bees, queens and other necessary items be placed as soon as possible; (3) that every hive be filled and producers undertake to obtain management of unproductive colonies in their areas; (4) that care be taken to obtain the most productive strains of bees; (5) that the most efficient methods of management be used; (6) that market reports and crop estimates be followed carefully; (7) that location of outapiaries be studied so as to use the most productive places in as few yards as possible; (8) that

ways be sought to obtain help of non-military ages.

The Council advises that no debts be incurred that cannot be met by the close of the season, so the industry will be prepared to meet the period of transition. The war will apparently be long, but the industry can meet its obligations more safely if debts are avoided. It is anticipated that prices of things the beekeeper buys will have a fair relation to the price for honey, so there is no occasion for speculative buying.

Beekeepers and dealers should at once take steps to safeguard supplies of honey for table use, by far the most important use. They should supply those users of honey who having previously used it in liberal amounts. Sales of honey should if necessary be refused to new users.

The benefits from honeybees in an area where cross pollination is important are well recognized. It may be desirable to transport bees to places where their services in this respect will outweigh the honey crop.

The Council advises that writing letters to governmental agencies and to members of Congress be discontinued, as they confuse rather than aid those who must make decisions of importance to the industry. The Council will do its best to obtain just decisions, but will not support unjust requests or special favors.

Unless beekeepers can cooperate in supplying almost double the present honey crop in the national emergency, and can take their individual share of the sacrifices which every citizen must make, beekeeping will fail of its purpose and of its plain duty.

### Work of the Council

Following instructions from the Chicago meeting, the "Washington committee" of the Council spent three days in Washington. Recent speculative buying of honey made emergency recommendations necessary to save the market from further exploitation. The various things set in motion are reported here, but final reports cannot be made until final action is taken.

### Help for Producers

Recommendations were presented to the Department of Agriculture that every feasible effort be made to

assist commercial producers of extracted honey to increase production, doubtless the most important phase of government war work for beekeeping. Details remain to be worked out.

### Speculative Buying

Speculative buying by firms not previously using honey has depleted the market and endangered supplies for regular users. Some honey has been bought for hoarding. Recent buying is an effort to circumvent sugar rationing and should not be considered beneficial, and there is no indication that such buyers will become regular users of honey. To keep honey on the table where it primarily belongs, a request was made for the allocation of honey on the basis of some per cent (perhaps 100%) of purchases of honey in corresponding months of 1941, just as for sugar. High prices have been attractive, but this does not justify sales which will disorganize the market. No action as yet.

### Price Control

Price control will be instituted for honey, not because beekeepers ask for it, but because it is provided in the recent price control act. Rumors that honey prices would remain uncontrolled were mere speculations. The law provides that ceilings for prices of agricultural commodities shall be set on the highest of four bases, prices of October 15, 1941, prices of December 1, 1941, 110% of parity on the basis of postwar prices, or on a basis of comparable prices. Honey prices at the 1941 dates given were so low that those will not be operative. "Parity" or "110% of parity" is not something that somebody recommends, but is based on the relationship between what the producer gets for his product to what he pays for what he buys. It is re-examined monthly, hence the establishment of a parity price does not mean that one price is set for the war, although probably ceiling prices on honey will not vary much from month to month.

Different ceilings for different honeys will not be determined by what producers believe is the quality of their honey, but on prices obtained

for the honeys in the period used for comparison. The producer is powerless to bring about changes on the basis of what he thinks is the merit of his honey. Since ceiling prices for all honeys will be higher than prices producers have been getting, there is little ground for complaint.

To assist somewhat in correcting the damage done by speculative buying, it has been recommended that until the basis for parity is established, a temporary ceiling be set for honey, as near to the probable parity price as can be determined. No action is reported on this at this time.

There seems to be some idea that a ceiling price is a virtual guarantee that this price will be the actual price. It is a ceiling, not a floor, and is the highest price at which sales may be made.

Many beekeepers have recently been excited because of a rumor that honey is not on some theoretical list of essential foods. No such list exists, but one may be made, and if made, honey will be included, so the rumor was without foundation.

#### **Military Service**

Deferment or exemption from military service of commercial honey producers or their skilled help are handled by local boards. The first necessity will be to show that the size of operations and the efforts to increase production justify the deferment requests. Evasions and misrepresentations will be serious.

#### **Conclusions**

As the members of the Committee went about their tasks, they were aware that some beekeepers would criticize their actions. If the honey market was to be saved from exploitation, speedy action was essential, and it seemed no time to be trying to please everybody. The beekeeping industry seems now to face the greatest opportunity in all its history to prove its worth, and to build for itself a strong position for the future.

In Washington, there was satisfaction in finding that the men brought there for war activity are keen, alert, and amazingly skilled. Rumors of incompetence circulated by some politicians and others on whose toes it is necessary to step should not be believed.

Producers who wish to keep track of new orders and of market conditions, add your name to the list to receive the Semi-Monthly Honey Reports by writing to Harold J. Clay, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C. The last issue (No. 569) contains information on sugar. To receive material on the program of production, write Jas. I. Hambleton, National Research Center,

Beltsville, Maryland, reporting your colony holdings.

#### **Sugar**

The War Production Board through Chief of the Sugar Section A. E. Bowman, advises beekeepers that they will receive sugar to keep their bees alive, since honey is a sugar substitute, has important dietary uses, and since bees are indispensable for the pollination of fruits, vegetables and forage crops, and since honey produced from the feeding returns ten times or more the amount of sweet for the expenditure of the sugar used. Beekeepers are to be taken care of. Under the General Preference Order M-55, already in existence, any receiver may obtain in any one period of 1942 an amount of sugar equal to 80% of the amount which he used during the same period of 1941. That order is already in existence and operating, and is understood by all dealers who have sugar to distribute, so the beekeeper should first obtain under this order M-55, as much sugar as he is able. If this does not meet the demands of the producer, an appeal should be directed to the Sugar Section of the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., indicating as a minimum of information the following:

1. The amount of sugar provided under the quota.
2. The number of colonies of bees under production.
3. The deficiency (in terms of 100 lb. bags of sugar) which is faced.
4. The specific urgency (in number of days) as to when the sugar must be delivered.
5. The name of the supplier from whom any purchase is to be made.

With this procedure, beekeepers should have no difficulty whatever in getting what sugar they need essential to feeding bees. Since it has been an open winter in many places and bees have consumed unusual amounts of stores, the necessity for supplementary sugar feeding is perhaps greater than it has been in the past few years. Many will find their feed requirements already supplied by the amount available under General Preference Order M-55. Those who have not been feeding sugar to any extent in previous seasons, however, will certainly need to be taken care of, and the War Production Board is to be commended and deserves the gratitude of the industry for their quick response to our request for this necessity. It is certainly gratifying and an inspiration to us to know that our industry is of sufficient importance to receive such consideration. It is a matter of pride to us also. Thanks is due to Harold J. Clay for able assistance in this respect. Harold J. Clay for years has worked quietly and

efficiently in our interest, particularly in the field of marketing. He is Assistant Marketing Specialist in the United States Department of Agriculture, and beekeepers who do not receive the regular semi-monthly honey market news service issued by his office certainly are not playing square with themselves.

#### **Tin**

Owing to the necessity of producing as much honey as possible not only to relieve the sugar shortage, but so that the distribution of bees may be increased to provide pollination for the many important crops needed in increased amounts during the war period, the War Production Board has also made provisions for the industry to obtain all the tin cans it will need for the present, in sizes of 5 pounds and larger. Conservation Order M-81 "To Conserve the Supply and Direct the Distribution of Tinplate and Terneplate," designates honey as one of the "foodstuff of primary importance," and under this classification, tin is to be made available for these containers as long as the supply lasts.

The can companies have already distributed certificates of execution under Conservation Order M-81 to their dealers and jobbers, so that they may entertain orders from beekeepers for these essential items. It is probably a good idea to get orders in early enough so that there will be plenty of time for the manufacture and distribution of the containers. There is likely to be delays particularly where government orders have preference over civilian orders in the shops of the can companies.

Notwithstanding the freedom which this offers the industry in containers, every effort should be made by beekeepers to take care of whatever tin they have, to use cans as often as possible, particularly 60 pound tins. When these containers are filled with honey, and packed in warehouses, they should be packed loosely, not tightly. They should be greased to protect the surface from rust. They should not be allowed to sweat. Containers should be taken care of when empty, and re-used as often as it is possible. Every effort should be made to use glass and other types of containers for as much of the crop as possible.

#### **Tires and Trucks**

It has been inconceivable to most of us who have commercial honey producing interests to imagine the industry surviving without the facility of transportation offered by the truck and rubber tires. Commercial beekeepers with apiaries at distances from the central extracting plant and with bees in large numbers practically would have to go back to the

horse and buggy days, store much equipment which they would no longer be able to use and keep bees on a considerably restricted basis without these conveniences.

However, it is likely that the automobile trucks which are now in use are the last obtainable for some time. There probably will be great difficulty in securing new trucks when the present small supply is exhausted. Even repairs may be difficult as parts will be hard to get.

As for tires, the plain truth is we do not have the rubber. The chance of getting it is growing less. The chance of supplying a substitute such as synthetic rubber is in the distance. Tires therefore must be restricted to the most essential users.

Since the beekeeper, however, is producing a food product, like the farmer, he is considered on the same basis as the farmer in the matter of tires and trucks. Requests for tires should be made to the local tire rationing boards. The part which the beekeeper plays in the war picture should be explained, and the fact should be given to the board that the War Production Board in Washington recognizes the importance of beekeeping, since it has made provision for the industry to obtain such vital and restricted materials as sugar, tin and other metal.

Proceeding on this basis, we know of a number of beekeepers who have succeeded in getting tires and tubes. They have approached their board with the request that they be considered under the priority E-9. Beekeepers in Texas, North Dakota, Missouri, and Iowa have already obtained tires under this priority. Honey is a semi-manufactured food product and must be transported from the point of production to the point of processing—from the apiary to the honey house. With such facts, beekeepers must go before their local board and take their chances with everybody else.

The best advice is to take care of what you have, keep the tires in condition by recapping, or permission from the local board for retreading where necessary. See that truck repairs are taken care of before it is necessary to use the trucks for extended periods of operation.

## FRANK KIES RUSK-SAWYER PRES.

Frank Kies, of Winter, Wisconsin, was elected president of the Rusk-Sawyer Beekeepers' Association on December 14, at the annual meeting. Other officers are: Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, Vice-president; and Nathan Paddock, Bruce, secretary-treasurer.

H. C. Brunner, Wisconsin.

# SECONDHAND CAGES?

CARL E. KILLION

IN the February issue of this Journal on the Editorial page I read with keen interest "A Possible Scarcity of Package Bee Cages". In the same issue of Gleanings there appeared an article with the same title written by Dr. Harry Laidlow, Jr., State Apiarist of Alabama. Just previous to this I had received requests for permission to use secondhand cages. At first glance or just scanning the surface this would sound like a very wise, conservative and patriotic thing to do. No one would question the amount of screen wire, nails, tin feeders and labor to be saved by the use of secondhand cages. No one would dare question how valuable this metal would be for war purposes. To the beekeeper that hauls his own packages direct from the south the plan would appear faultless.

Now let us examine the other side of this question. Personally may I first say that I am opposed to any such ideas for the following reasons: The State of Illinois as well as many other States have apiary laws that would not and could not allow such violations. In Illinois it is unlawful to transport used bee equipment from one county of this State to another county of this State, without a certificate from the Department of Agriculture stating that it has, within sixty days before date of shipment, inspected the colony or equipment and found it to be free from foulbrood. This same law applies to all shipments coming from outside the State.

There is no way for the State In-

spectors to know the condition of the hundreds of apiaries returning these cages. Some of our States do not have an apiary law. Cages returned from these States would indeed be a "pig in a poke". At the National Convention several State Inspectors were responsible for the action taken regarding packages. The important action which was carried out at this meeting in Niagara Falls was that all shippers of bees are to notify the state apiarists of the names and addresses of all consignees within their particular state or province before the beginning of the bee shipping season or not later than June 1st of each shipping year.

I have seen many of these cages placed within the hive, on removing they had comb built on the outside of the screen as well as some built on the inside. Many beekeepers may be forced to feed diluted honey to packages this season if they are unable to get sugar. To permit the use of secondhand cages would cause all state apiarists no end of grief. Whether it is in the south or at the northern end, it will cause considerable grief to all parties concerned.

I have opposed many of our trade barriers now existing between the states. The only way to be safe and sure is to treat secondhand cages as used bee equipment that they are. I am sure that my stand on this will be approved by not only northern state apiarists but some of the southern apiarists as well as some of the shippers.

— ♦ —

## EXPERIENCE WITH RESISTANT BEES

One year's trial of resistant bees convinces me that they are wonderful help in controlling foulbrood. Last May on the 15th I received 100 resistant queens for increase. At that time I had found twelve cases of foulbrood. All combs with the disease were destroyed. The balance of the combs, brood and honey, were used and the queens introduced.

No further examination was made until the 15th of July. All were found in good condition. There was no trace of disease, and every colony yielded a good crop.

I am sure with non-resistant bees, the results would have been a rotten mess and little honey produced. A further examination later in the season found the colonies still healthy.

As an experiment, I gave one queen combs of diseased cells in all the combs. This was not a success. I had to destroy the colony.

Of course, one season is too short a time to be certain of results and I am going to look forward with deep interest to a spring examination.

Andrew McBride,  
Iowa.

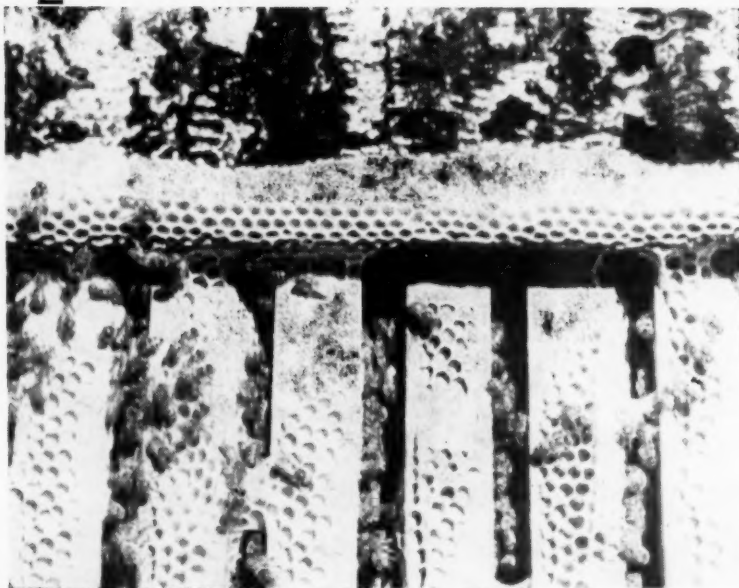




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## 1—LIGHTNING

Wm. R. Stephens, Wingate, Indiana, sends this picture of a colony which was instantly destroyed by lightning on June 30. It looks like the work of a bear. At any rate, it certainly did the trick.

## 2—FLIGHT HOLE

Top or middle entrances like this are used now everywhere. This one shows a three-fourths inch auger hole in the hive just below the top edge. If there is a handhold, the entrance can be through it. With a super of honey on top, and the bottom entrance closed, and some packing, the bees come through in excellent shape.

## 3—BETWEEN COMBS

Looking down at the top bars, the bees have built perfect combs pointing upward. The frames were covered by an oilcloth, the end of which can be seen turned back, where the horizontal comb structure shows. The bees do this always under a loose covering.

## 4—OUTDOORS

Here is a swarm of bees that started to make their home on the side of a willow tree. They are doing fine. It is not unusual to find outdoor colonies and some live through winter. This is a good one. The picture is from Frank Summers, New Mexico.

# FEATURES



HANDLING COLONIES FOR COMB HONEY  
PRODUCTION RECORDS FOR PACKAGE BEES  
MANITOBA COOPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS  
SUPER INSURANCE

# HANDLING COMB HONEY

By CARL KILLION

We resume here the interrupted series on comb honey production by Carl E. Killion, inspector for Illinois. Killion is one of the world's master comb honey producers.

**T**HE honey producer and his crop are the hub around which the rest of the beekeeping industry revolves. The honeyflow is the fruit of his labor. Forgotten are all the months of faithful preparation. If the producer has kept his bees as he should, he has little to regret if the flow fails. Now Nature must do her part.

Previous to the flow it was up to the producer to see that bees received protection from the rigors of winter, that equipment was overhauled, new equipment bought, sections and frames filled with foundation. Now, suddenly, spring is near.

But suppose, after waiting so long, the flow fails. During the twenty-four years I have been keeping bees, I have only experienced five bumper honeyflows, so you see I must not get discouraged when the crop is small. Prepare for the largest crop possible, but be satisfied with what Nature gives you.

In comb honey production both regular bodies are allowed to become fairly jammed with nectar before the colony is reduced to one story and given a comb honey super. This reducing operation is referred to as cutting down. Cutting down must be done as swiftly as possible. Although cutting down is not necessary in extracted honey production, **in comb honey the colony must be reduced to a single body.**

## Making Increase Too

Let us assume we are in a yard where there are forty-six colonies, forty-two in double bodies, four in single. Our plan is to make about a ten colony increase in this yard to give a total of about fifty-six. We never make a four or five comb increase. Instead, each increase is from two to four bodies each, and every one is self supporting.

In starting with the first colony, it is lifted from the hive stand and a bottom board placed in the exact position. The top body is then placed on the bottom board, since it invariably has the most compact brood nest and is jammed with fresh nectar. The queen must be left with this body on the old stand.

Now from the bottom body (the one we are taking away) we shake about half the bees in front of the old stand, the remaining bees are carried to the new stand, the entrance is reduced. This is the start of our increase.

The next colony is handled in the same way and another body placed on top of the increase already started, and so on with the third and fourth colony. With the fifth colony, we start a new increase and continue until the entire apiary is cut down. Our records show what has been done.

In our practice we graft cells to the early swarmers and if cells are grafted eight days before this cutting process just described, then two days after the increase is made, we give queen cells to the increase colonies. The cells are ten days old then and each of the increase has one of them. No attention is paid to the killing of cells the increase may have started. We have our first record to make of one of them swarming.

The question now comes up as to how the increase is handled. Are they left to fill the hive bodies for feeding purposes? Since each of them contain a fair amount of honey and fresh nectar it is not long before they will each have enough to remove. Then the colony may be used to fill more bodies for feeding, or the honey may be extracted, or they may be reduced in turn to a single body for comb honey. Never reduce the increased colonies, however, until the young queens are laying. My records show that these colonies when used for comb honey often outstore the parent

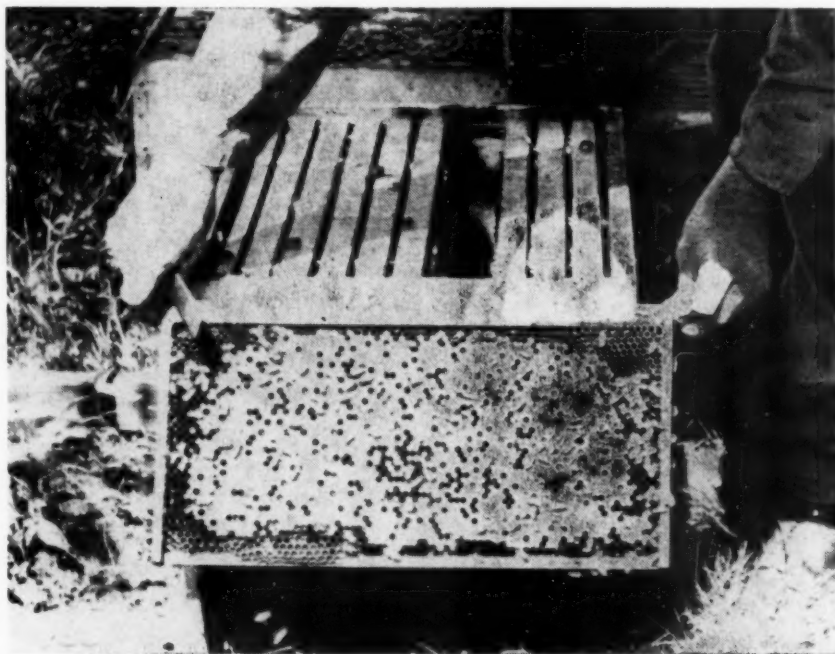
colony and they seldom have to be manipulated for swarm control.

## The Comb Honey Colony

In this cutting down process only rarely is any colony given more than one comb honey super at a time. Queen excluders are never used. When foundation is used in the sections, the queen does not lay eggs in them, but you may expect to find brood in a super containing drawn combs unless this super is given above another well filled with honey. In comb honey production, however, with sections and foundation, I have found brood in only three supers during all the time I have produced comb honey. These three had drone brood built in the sections because the foundation had fallen out and had been replaced with drawn comb.

Now that all colonies for comb honey have been reduced to one body and a super, our work has only begun. We have crowded the colonies to the limit, we have encouraged swarming. Some beekeepers advise giving the first comb honey super about ten days after the first white clover blossoms appear. This with me would be three weeks too soon. Perhaps the advice is for those who peep under the cover and not for those who examine the brood nest to see the fresh nectar filling the cells.

In my visits with beekeepers, I find

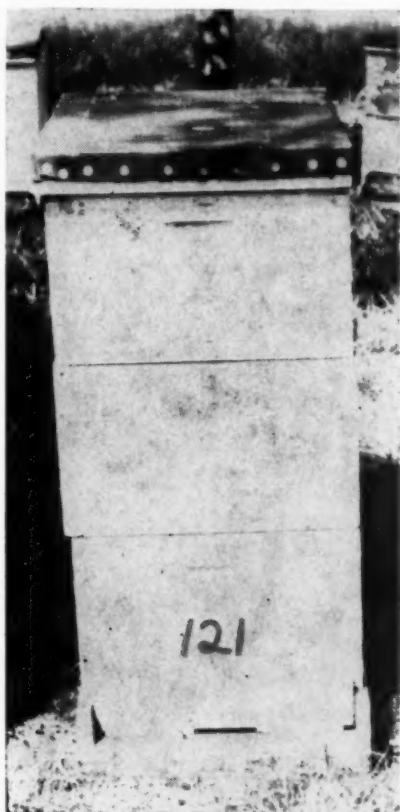


Plenty of brood and loaded with fresh water.



most of them give too much super room for comb honey at one time. We must consider the strength of the colony, its aptitude for storing, and the nectar available and climatic conditions. If all of these are in balance, the second super may be given when the first one appears to be about two-thirds full, but if these conditions are out of balance and the flow slow and intermittent, it would be advisable to wait until the first is nearly three-fourths full.

During the honeyflows and especially during swarming, we try to visit each yard at least every three



Colony of increase.

days, keeping a constant check. Shifting the supers at the proper stage of completion is important. When a super is given to a colony, it is always given on top. The second super, therefore, is given on top, to allow the bees to become established in it, and giving them a chance to fasten the foundation thoroughly while work continues in the lower super.

This lower super is being finished faster than if it had been raised and the new super placed below. The empty super is on top within easy reach should there be an acceleration of the flow.

Three days later these two supers are reversed, the second one is next to the brood nest, and the fuller one on top. If the flow is exceptionally



This colony occupied three bodies at cutting down time. It is now in one body with comb honey super added.

heavy, another empty super may be given at the same time and, of course, on top. If not, we wait to give it the next trip.

On this visit, therefore, we may have three supers on the colony with No. 3 on top slightly drawn, below it No. 1 nearly sealed and below that No. 2 about half to three-fourths full. Then supers are shifted again:—No. 3 is placed next to the brood chamber, No. 2 above it, and No. 1 is raised to the top. This method moves the supers nearest completion farthest away from the brood chamber, reducing travel over the sections.

Parenthetically, it may be said that some beekeepers like to have a super of partly drawn sections to give the colony for the very first super of the flow. This is the quickest way to get brood in that super. I have never seen any of them with baits (partly drawn sections) that were not much tougher than new comb. In the first super given, there should be only one or two bait sections, and these should never be sent to market.

Near the end of the honeyflow supers should be added only when absolutely necessary. Withholding supers at this time leaves fewer unfinished sections when the flow stops. Bees invariably finish sections at the end of the super away from the entrance before they finish the sections in front. Those in front are finished considerably lighter. By reversing the supers (turning them end for end) at each operation, they are evenly finished in every part.

Fancy section comb honey has to be made fancy on the hives. We



must carry out our work in minute detail. Personally I never got any thrill in producing average comb honey, but there is always a thrill in producing a crop of extra fancy comb honey. It is surprising how little extra effort is needed to produce a fancy article.

Now back to the hive with its three or four supers—maybe it was nice weather when the last super was given, the honey pouring in. Maybe we gambled a wee bit, giving that super a day too soon. The next day something caused the weather man to turn off the heat, the wind came from the north with a cold rain. This upset causes one to make a run to all yards and cut that last super off. This may sound unnecessary and foolish, but many times it pays dividends.

Colonies in a normal to heavy flow may have from four to ten comb honey supers on at one time, following this procedure, depending on the rate of flow and the ripening of the nectar. In these four to ten supers, we have all stages of comb building. One or two may be finished and we prepare to remove them. Three to five of the rest may be almost finished, but lack a few touches. It is only during extra heavy flows that a gamble is made by giving anything like excess super room.

[This series we hope will continue now without interruption to the end. Unavoidable circumstances made it necessary to delay the publication of the remaining numbers in this fine advice for comb honey producers.—Ed.]

# PRODUCTION RECORDS FOR PACKAGE BEES

By EDWIN J. ANDERSON,  
State College, Pa.

**S**OME interesting figures have been collected on the results obtained from package bees purchased by beekeepers of Pennsylvania. These figures are for packages used during the years of 1934 to 1941 inclusive. The number of packages from which figures were obtained is 1641. This is not a great number but the figures were taken from a large number of small beekeepers and for this reason provide a fairly accurate cross section of what package bees actually did during that period of years. It is extremely difficult to get figures on results obtained from package bees since most beekeepers keep records of production for their entire apiary and do not keep separate the production figures for package bees. One fact should probably be emphasized at the very first, it is that these figures are for Pennsylvania and that conditions here are often quite different from what they are in other states. Should these figures be compared to results obtained from wintered colonies in other states or to package bees in other states without first making the proper allowance for differences in floral conditions, the conclusions arrived at might be far from correct. These figures are of value only when they are compared with results obtained from wintered colonies in this state, or with colonies from a locality where conditions are similar.

Pennsylvania is a state in which 90% of the honey is sold direct to the consumer. The results obtained from the packages should, therefore, be considered primarily on the basis of retail prices. When looking over these figures, one should keep in mind that many packages were purchased by inexperienced beekeepers and maximum results were not always obtained.

The floral conditions of Pennsylvania vary considerably from north to south and of course vary to a less extent for different localities in each county. The differences in production between the northern and southern sections of the state are greater than one might expect. In the northern part of the state, there are two late flows, one from buckwheat and one from fall wild flowers, either of these

may yield a fairly large surplus. The late flows give the bees more time to develop to normal strength and produce a large surplus. In most of southern Pennsylvania, there is but one major flow. It is from clovers and generally begins about the first of June. Because of these floral differences, records were kept separate for each half of the state. In northern Pennsylvania, 805 packages produced 60,396 pounds of honey or an average of 75 pounds per package, while in southern Pennsylvania, 836 packages produced 40,504 pounds or an average of 48 pounds. This difference of 27 pounds per colony can be understood when one studies the floral conditions which are briefly described above. It is evident that over a period of years, package bees may prove profitable in one section of the state and not in another.

Some effort was made during the last four years to keep records separate for two and three pound packages. Records were obtained from 834 packages, the records showed that the two pound packages averaged 47 pounds of surplus per package while the three pound packages averaged 50 pounds per package.

The greatest variation of all was shown from season to season. When there was a late season or a late flow and the packages had plenty of time to build up the results obtained were excellent. When, on the other hand, the season was early and short, results were not so good.

The greatest yearly variation was between two consecutive years, 1936 and 1937. During 1936, the average surplus was 119 pounds per package while in 1937 it dropped to 30 pounds. In '36 package bees produced a sizeable profit, then the next year, a loss. The eight year average for all packages was 61 pounds of honey each. During the same period of years, the estimated average production for wintered colonies for the entire state ranged from 17 to 44 pounds per colony. These averages included the



Top, shaking package bees into hive. Below, a large shipment of bees for Adams County (Pa.) to be used for both pollination and honey production.





Feed is of great importance for package bees.

great number of back lot hives that are given no attention and box hives that can produce no surplus. It would probably be more nearly correct to compare the package bees with the average crop produced by the better beekeepers. The average production for this group varied from 43 to 89 pounds of honey per colony. Their average for the eight years was 65 pounds per colony or four pounds more than for the package bees.

The financial picture is of course, the part in which we are primarily interested. To obtain this picture, the production was translated to financial returns and from these returns were subtracted the expenses. The returns were:

61 pounds of honey 18c retail \$10.98  
The expenses were:

average cost of package	2.80
sugar to build up the bees	.70
cost of containers at 4c each	2.44

Total ..... \$ 5.94

Receipts less expenses leave \$5.04 for labor, general expenses and profits. In sections of the state where retail prices were higher, the profits were proportionally higher. If package bees were used to produce honey at wholesale prices the story would be entirely different for Pennsylvania. The results would be about as follows:

61 lbs. of honey at 7c a pound	\$4.27
less cost of package, sugar,	
and containers	3.90

for profit, labor, etc. .... \$ .37

The 37 cents would not by any means cover the cost of the labor so that the beekeeper would be operating at a loss.

By the same methods of figuring, the profits for package bees purchased in northern Pennsylvania were \$7.00 per package and for southern Pennsylvania \$3.22 per package. There are some sections of southern Pennsylvania where the production is considerably above the average and package bees are more profitable than these figures might indicate.

In summing up the situation, it might be said that since honey is sold at retail prices by most of our beekeepers, it is profitable for them to buy package bees. It is doubly profitable to buy package bees to fill empty hives rather than to let the hives stand empty so that the wax moth can destroy the combs and frames. It is not profitable to use package bees for the production of honey to be sold at wholesale prices except in the most favorable sections of the state.

## ROUND 5-GALLON CANS FOR WAX MELTING

I think you will find this the thing for the small beekeeper. Rendering wax on a small scale may be done easily and conveniently in a round five gallon can in which some brands of lubricating oil are sold. These cans are of so much heavier material than the square cans. You can also use what we call a lard can. They hold about eight gallons, but they are much lighter and will not last as long as the lubricating oil cans, which are much heavier and have removable tops. The only other equipment necessary is a burlap or what some

call a toe sack, and a stick about three feet long. Then you fill the sack half full with combs and the can one fourth filled with hot water and when the water is brought to a vigorous boil, you then must poke the sack continually with the stick until all of the wax comes to the top of the water. The water should be kept to a boiling point for at least thirty minutes. I then take the can off the stove, pull the sack from the water, putting it on a heavy hook right above the can so that all the wax in the sack can run out in the can. Now then the hardest job is done. When the water is cold, the wax will be found in a nice layer on top of the water. Remelting the wax slowly in a small can, I usually take a one pound coffee can. This will take the propolis and waste to the bottom of the cake, where you may cut it off. I have rendered some mighty fine wax in the above manner. This procedure will also make the wax light in color.

I am sure you will find this the thing for rendering the wax on a small scale.

Joe F. Nilges,  
Loose Creek, Mo.

## ALBERTA MARKETS

Alberta must look for an export market of 500,000 pounds of honey each year unless the domestic consumption can be increased by about half a pound per capita per year, according to W. G. le Maistre, provincial apiarist, and secretary of the Alberta Beekeepers' Association.

Addressing the eighth annual convention at the Empress Hotel, Calgary, Mr. le Maistre said such an increase would very soon eliminate any prospect of a honey surplus in the province. He showed a chart placing the estimated crop for 1941 at 3,000,000 pounds compared with 24,000,000 for the Dominion. The per capita consumption in Canada has been averaging 2½ pounds per person for a number of years.

Mr. le Maistre said Saskatchewan offered little hope of providing a market and only a limited market existed in British Columbia. He suggested that steps might be taken to develop a market in the Pacific Islands. Britain, however, remained the steady and most constant market for Canadian honey and this has increased considerably since the war.

In Alberta the colonies were 25,000 this year compared to 15,000 in 1938. The per colony production averaged 138 compared with 80 for the balance of Canada during the last few years and the price has been higher.

F. H. Fullerton,  
British Columbia.





# MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS, LTD.

By F. R. GARLAND  
Assistant Manager

## PART 2

Many letters of approval have followed the first part of this story about the Manitoba Co-operative. Such a plan of orderly marketing should be adopted here generally. In this part, Garland finishes his description of their methods.

Pasteurizing kettle-clean,  
blended, standardized honey.

### Blending

The Co-operative markets its honey under the registered name "Clover Crest." The product must be of uniform high quality, extra white in color and of perfect flavor. The appeal to the consumer is based on this standardization. Naturally the honey received varies considerably in color, flavor and moisture and only by the most careful blending can a uniformly consistent product be expected.

Almost every beekeeper occasionally through no fault of his encounters an off year of poor grade honey. A limited amount of this can be used in the plant. Also, the Co-operative has access to markets for low grade honey. Such markets would be difficult for the independent beekeeper to locate. Through the Co-operative he is assured of a good market regardless of quality, a service which in Manitoba only the Co-operative can perform.

As soon as the various shipments have been graded the containers are suitably marked and stored. The honey used in each batch is most carefully selected from various shipments and assembled in the ovens where the blending process is begun.

### Ovens

Two well-insulated ovens were constructed for the liquefying of the granulated honey and its removal from the containers. Each oven is approximately 7 feet high, 10 feet wide and 16 feet long. Steam pipes were installed and thermostatic control prevents the ovens from being heated above 140°F. A fan in the

middle of the ceiling circulates the warm air from the top through a pipe, returning the hot air to the bottom of the oven, so a fairly even temperature is maintained throughout the entire oven. In the ovens racks were erected so containers might be inverted, and the liquid honey drains from the containers into troughs and is piped to vats outside the ovens.

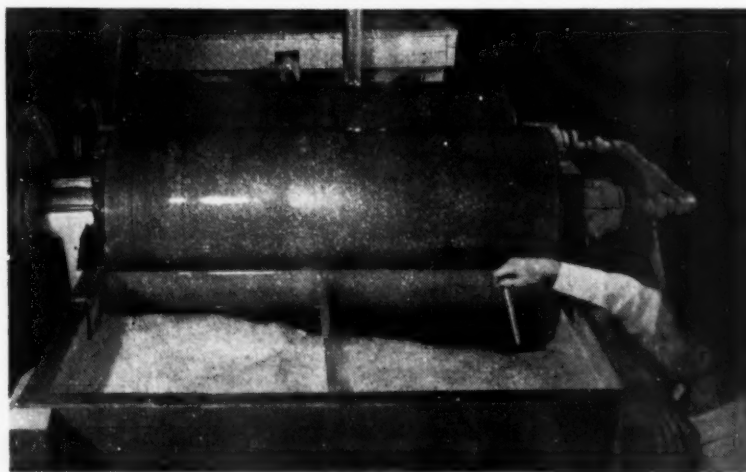
### Pasteurizing Kettle

The ovens are situated on the fourth floor of the building with a pasteurizing kettle, strainer and cooling roll on the third floor. After the honey has been liquefied it flows to the pasteurizing kettle, specially made by the Pfaudler Company, Rochester, New York, and holding approximately 6,000 pounds of honey. It is enamel lined and heated by

steam. Rotators inside operated by a 3 H. P. motor agitate the honey to provide uniform pasteurization. The honey is heated to 150° F. and pasteurized in approximately an hour. Since the strainer and cooling roll are on the same floor, an air pressure system was installed to force the honey from the pasteurizing kettle through the strainer to the cooling roll. A specially designed extra large O. A. C. strainer was installed between the pasteurizing kettle and the cooling roll.

### Cooling Roll

The cooling roll consists of two lard cooling rolls placed at the top of a vat so the rolls are immersed in the honey for only about two inches. The cooling rolls are 49 inches long and 18 inches in diameter, geared



Cooling Rolls.

with one roll operating clockwise and the other anti-clockwise at the rate of 14 revolutions per minute. Water is pumped through these rolls from a refrigerator cooled storage tank in the basement, circulating at the rate of 50 cubic feet per minute. The rolls pick up a thin film of honey which is cooled and removed by a knife edged scraper. At each end of the vat agitator blades have been installed below the rolls to mix the honey thoroughly and secure a uniform temperature. The 6,000 pounds of honey is cooled from 150° to 80° in approximately four hours.

#### Seeding

Almost all Canadians prefer granulated to liquid honey. Ninety-nine per cent of the sale of "Clover Crest"

Below, packing "Clover Crest" Honey (nice word and nice packers.) Top, a proud product.



honey is the granulated product. The most popular granulation is the fine smooth texture of very small crystals granulated semi-soft to permit easy spreading and convenient use. Such texture can be obtained by careful temperature control through the entire process after the pasteurization and by mixing in a quantity of previously finely granulated honey at the proper temperature. This seed must be most carefully selected and handled. It must be of extremely fine granulation and thoroughly mixed with the honey under suitable conditions. Seven per cent of such seed mixed at 80° temperature will result in a fine texture, provided the honey is properly handled after the mixing is completed.

In this plant the seed is placed in a small vat directly over the cooling rolls and is mixed into the batch after the roll has lowered the temperature from pasteurization at 150° to 80°.

Thorough mixing is assured by the continued operation of the rolls and agitators after the introduction of the seed. While this mixture is being effected, cold water is not circulated through the rolls, because it is not desirable to lower the temperature below 80°. After the seed has been thoroughly mixed, about half an hour, the honey flows by gravity to one of two pailing vats on the second floor.

#### Pailing Vats

In this method of processing it was found that considerable air was incorporated giving an excessive amount of foam. By allowing the pasteurized honey to settle in the pailing vats for 12 hours and by skimming the foam, this condition was overcome.

#### Packing

"Clover Crest" honey is now ready to be packed. The honey has been properly blended, the yeast spores causing fermentation has been de-

stroyed, all foreign matter has been removed by the strainer, smooth fine granulation has been assured by the addition of selected seed, and the foam from processing has been removed. The honey is still liquid with the seed honey held in suspension throughout the entire mixture.

The packing is done in a spotlessly clean, well ventilated, specially constructed room with the maximum of sunlight. The girls who do the packing are carefully selected, and are provided with attractive uniforms which are kept clean and neat.

The packing is done directly onto scales and in the standard 2, 4 or 8 pound containers, 6,000 pounds at a time. Five girls can wash and sterilize the empty 70 pound containers and pack ten batches of honey a week. Production is therefore geared for 60,000 pounds each week. This routine also enables the girls to keep the packing room clean by constant washing.

#### Cool Room

It was previously mentioned that fine granulation was practically assured by the careful addition of seed honey. To finish the granulation, the honey must be stored for at least one week at 57°. A cool room was constructed in the basement. The walls and ceiling are fully insulated and the proper refrigeration unit was installed to give uniform temperature. The same refrigeration unit is used for this room and for cooling of the storage tank from which water is pumped through the cooling rolls. The cool room is 57 feet long, 14 feet wide, 7 1/2 feet high, and has a capacity of approximately 115,000 pounds. After storage, the fully processed honey is ready for delivery or to be taken to the warehouse.

#### Samples

A two pound sample is taken from

each batch when the honey is packed. This sample is subjected to the same treatment of the entire batch and is forwarded to the technical advisor of the Co-operative, Ed. Braun, assistant to the Superintendent of Apiculture, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Mr. Braun analyzes the samples and gives a detailed report. This makes sure that if the product should deviate from the uniform quality immediate action can be taken to determine the cause and correct the condition.

#### Liquid Honey

The Co-operative also markets a liquid honey and has installed equipment for it. Since the volume is so small, it is not considered advisable to consider this equipment at length.

#### Increased Consumption

One of the greatest advantages to the industry from the Co-operative is the substantial increase in the consumption of honey, an increase which indicates more substantial additions in the future. The marketing of a uniformly excellent honey processed and packed under ideal conditions

induces thousands of customers to vary their diet by replacing their use of jams and marmalades in part with honey. Advertising the use of honey in preserving, cooking and baking can be greatly increased.

Beekeepers have been tardy in responding to the necessity of marketing a dependable product. The day is long past when the consumer will buy homemade jam or marmalade from an unknown source. Why should they be expected to buy honey otherwise? Of course, the good beekeeper can market locally where he is known and respected and where his neighbors appreciate his efficiency, and careful handling of his product, but outside of his small locality, his product is shunned by the potential customer who has decided he does not like honey because he has at some time bought poor honey, perhaps, dirty, or poor flavor or color, or perhaps even fermented. The only way to interest such a consumer again is to demonstrate clearly that he may now secure uniformly good honey packed under ideal conditions.

#### Conclusion

Let us list the many benefits resulting from this organization. 1. To those who are co-operative minded, the organization and formation of any co-operative group on a sound basis is a decided benefit. 2. Previously prices were unduly depressed in the fall when there was an excess of honey, but by orderly marketing the Co-operative has overcome this situation largely. 3. Because the product is pasteurized and uniform a premium of from 1 to 2 cents per pound has been received from the distributors. The Co-operative in turn even after paying the cost has been able to give its members a higher price than that received by independent operators. 4. Because of the uniform quality and advertising appeal, the honey consumption has been increased.

In general, Manitoba beekeepers, members and non-members alike may rejoice that the founders of this organization persevered and have seen their dreams realized beyond the most optimistic expectations.

## SUPER INSURANCE

By CHARLES MRAZ

Maybe such a yard building will also help in the rubber situation. We may have to do our work mostly at the yard soon, even being fortunate if we can handle honey at the central plant. At least as a means of carrying your own insurance and reducing main building size it is worth thinking about. A house ten by fourteen feet, averaging eight feet high, will hold 500 standard hive bodies, enough for a yard of 150 colonies.

**A**SIDE from the bees themselves, the most valuable equipment a beekeeper has are his supers. While one may insure supers against financial loss, such insurance isn't of much value if a beekeeper has all his supers burn up at the beginning of the honeyflow. Supers not only take money to buy, but a lot of time to set up ready for the bees. And what beekeeper has any spare time during a honeyflow.

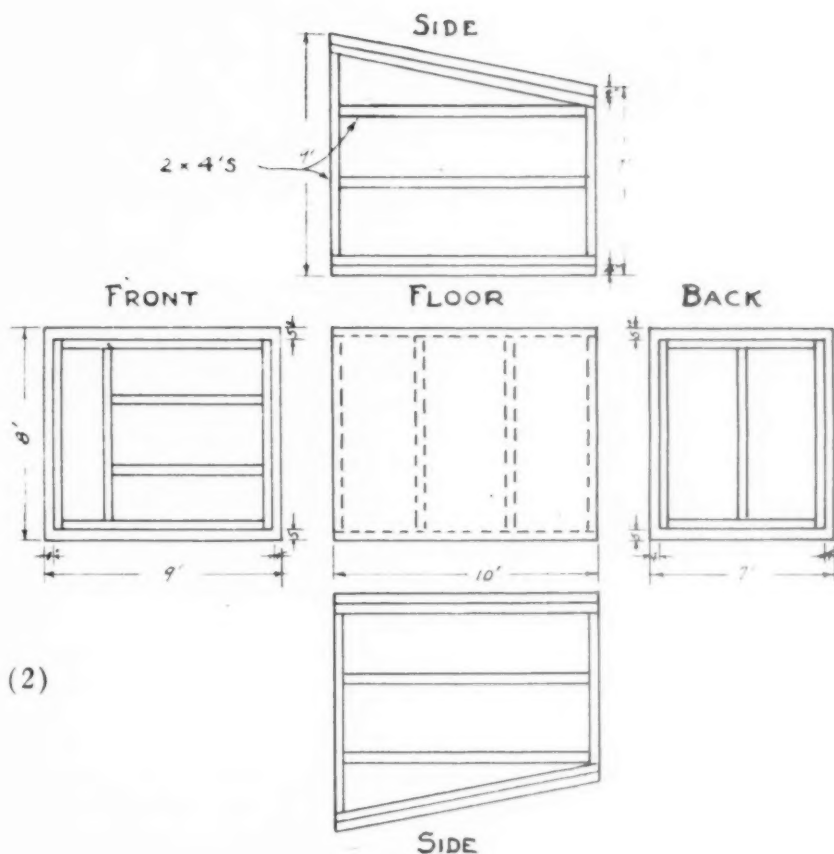
Many beekeepers, large or small, keep all their supers in their main honey house, secure in the thought they won't burn up. But almost every year, for some reason or other, some honey house burns and another beekeeper finds himself in the predicament of a honeyflow in progress and no supers for the bees to put the honey into. The best form of super insurance in every respect is a portable house in every yard of bees.

We keep from fifty to sixty colonies of bees in a yard and every yard has a honey house as illustrated in this article. Not only are these houses a cheap and perfect form

Below, the portable yard building. Keep well up off ground and level. Support middle of floor to prevent sagging. Above, door open. Note supers inside.

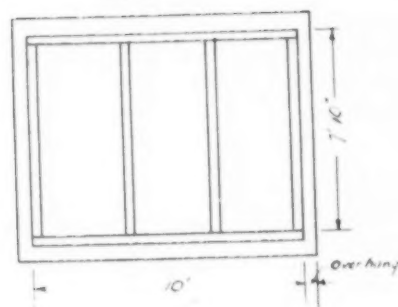






(3)

Roof



1. Back of building showing eaves trough and barrel arrangement.
2. Building plan.
3. Roof plan.

just necessary to increase the dimensions to suit.

The one thing missing in the photographs is a coat of paint on the buildings. While all my buildings are not yet painted, they will be this spring. The cost of material for a building is around \$50.00 depending on the price of lumber in the vicinity. Certainly a small price to pay for such valuable super insurance and convenience.

Vermont.



(1)

of fire insurance, but a great convenience in many ways. Who hasn't gone to a bee yard to find that more supers were needed? With a honey house in every yard the supers are always there ready to use. It is a convenient place to store equipment not in use; such as smokers, hives, records, packing material and of course, it's a nice place to be when a sudden shower comes up. Last, but not least, there is the convenience of

the old reliable rain barrel. Perhaps some beekeepers don't mind working with sticky hands, but I don't like to. On a hot summer day, what feels better than to dip your sticky hands into a cool barrel of water? Just a piece of galvanized iron bent to a V for an eaves trough and a barrel to catch the water is all you need to cool off on a hot summer day.

The houses I have built are 8'x10' floor and 7' high in the back and 9' high at the front. A house of this size will easily hold about 300 shallow supers. They are built in sections; the floor, sides, back, front and roof. They are all built alike so all parts are interchangeable. About twenty lag screws are all that is needed to hold them together.

The plan shown in this article will give an idea as to the construction of the six parts of the building. The double lines show the layout of the 2x4's. It will be noted on the sides the 2x4 are 4" away from the top and bottom edge of the boarding, and the same for the front and back. This is to allow the sides to set on the floor and the roof to set within the sides. This margin on the sides of the front and back is 5" to lap over the 2x4 and inch boarding of the sides. The overhang can be anything, about 5". The back overhang can be a little more. If one wants a larger building, it is

## NEW TACOMA HONEY PLANT

Handling the output of some three hundred apiaries in the state of Washington, a new honey plant is being established with the latest facilities and machinery at 1520 Center Street, Tacoma, Washington. It is being set up for the members of Washington State Association of which George N. Paige is president. Mr. Paige is convinced that there are new markets for the output of beekeepers, particularly the nearby markets of the army such as the 60,000 soldiers close to Tacoma at Fort Lewis.

The new honey plant will be capable of handling five tons of honey a day. In checking the sales and consumption records of the state, Mr. Paige has found that beekeepers in Washington produce only 1,850,000 pounds of honey and the consumption is 5,000,000 pounds.

The association will conduct joint sales promotions and will co-operate and tie-in with one of the large flour milling organizations. Already large grocery houses have placed orders for honey that will be marketed under a special label with a stamp on each container diverting a fifth of a cent per pound to the state agricultural department for bee inspection.

C. M. Littelljohn,  
Washington.



## EDITORIAL

### DIVERSIFICATION

**W**AR is a wasteful business. Its destruction is far reaching and before the present one is over it bids fair to seriously affect the lives of every one of us. It is in times like these that we realize the added security that comes with a diversification of interest. While war demands bring added prosperity to producers of things which are required to sustain combat, it completely destroys the enterprise of many others. Already many a small business is faced with ruin because its raw materials are all diverted to armament.

Our modern methods of mass production have made possible the production of far more goods at lower prices than was before possible, but at the same time it has made the worker far less secure. Even the food producers including beekeepers, fruit growers and vegetable gardeners have followed the trend and have become specialists. With good prices and abundant crops they are prosperous but with either poor crops or low prices they are in distress. The old time beeman who kept bees along with cows, pigs and hens, or as a side line to some other occupation felt the pinch of sudden economic changes far less.

If we judge the future by the past, as we have reason to do, we can expect a short season of unusual prosperity for the honey producer, to be followed by another time of hard going. With war time prices we will do well to make some provision to cushion the shock of future readjustment rather than to expand present outfits unduly.

### HONEY PRICES SOARING

**W**ITHIN a few days such a change came in the honey market as happens only on rare occasions. The price of honey was lagging far behind other commodities. The Surplus Marketing Administration was preparing to offer support by buying honey at six to six and one half cents per pound for school lunches.

Then came the order for rationing of sugar and the radio broadcast when Mrs. Roosevelt interviewed the secretary of agriculture over the air. For the first time it became apparent to the public at large that a limitation on the sugar supply was at hand and the suggestion that honey could be used as a substitute. Following this came another broadcast with a prophecy of things to come in which a boom for honey as a substitute for sugar was made.

Rarely has the market received such a boost in so short a time. Honey producers who had sold honey at seven cents per pound found buyers offering ten cents in carlots before they had time to finish loading the honey to complete the recently closed transaction. The beeman who still has honey on hand is in luck but unfortunately most of the crop had gone to market before the change came.

It seems doubtful whether honey can go very high since the newly enacted price control law is likely to place a ceiling on honey at about the figure at which it is now moving so freely.

### USES OF BEESWAX

**T**HE sudden and rapid rise in the price of beeswax has served to call attention to the many and varied uses which it serves in manufactured products. In this office we have compiled a list of 138 different industrial uses which it serves. To mention a few, beeswax is an ingredient of adhesives, candles, cosmetics, crayons, electrical insulations, inks, waterproofing agents, varnishes, pharmaceutical preparations, polishing preparations, and shoe polishes. It is used in printing and photoengraving and in compositions for finishing textiles. In fact it is used in so many unexpected places that we can see at once the reason why the price advanced rapidly when supplies were curtailed.

Beeswax is now selling at about the highest price in the history of this country and has advanced much faster than other similar products.

## MINERALS IN HONEY

**I**N years gone by the food authorities passed over the minerals in honey with the assumption that the quantity was too minute to be important. In fact some official publications devoted to honey stated that the amount of mineral available in the honey was too small to be worthy of consideration. Now it is known that numerous minerals are needed by the human body in very small amounts and it appears that the average dark honey contains these minerals in about the right quantity to serve the needs of the normal individual. It now seems probable that when all the facts become known the demand for honey will increase to a point which will be beyond the ability of the present industry to supply. Our greatest need is a program of research which will determine fully the proper place of honey in the diet and what, if any, its curative effects may be.

## MORE BEES AND GARDENS, FEWER AUTOMOBILES

**T**HE war is bringing many changes to our American way of life, some of them sudden and violent. Along with inconvenience, suffering, loss and hardship will come some good things also. With travel restriction which prevent finding our relaxation at long distances from home, more attention will be given to the things near at hand.

Perhaps we may find more business and professional men taking an interest in beekeeping as a hobby, as they did many years ago before automobiles and moving pictures lured them away from home.

Already there is a very definite trend toward gardening as a means of relaxation and certainly beekeeping and gardening go well together. The amateurs who follow beekeeping and gardening for pleasure furnish a decided stimulation to the groups who depend upon them for a livelihood. Often it is the hobbyist who is responsible for important discoveries and forward movements. Let us welcome the newcomers who look to us for a congenial means of relaxation.

## ADVERTISING HONEY

**T**HE local newspaper is the best advertising medium for the beekeeper. Well placed advertising will move much honey to customers near

home. In most cases it is wise to push five and ten pound pails rather than small glass jars. It takes less effort to move a given amount of honey in pails and the net return is likely to be larger. With the one pound package, too large a portion of the price is represented by the container and the label. Glass honey jugs holding five or ten pounds are very popular with housewives in some neighborhoods and have the advantage that the honey can be seen.

## FORTY POUNDS OF HONEY

**A**T the state fair at Nashville and the mid-south fair at Memphis an exhibit was displayed which sought to show the amount and variety of food necessary for an adequate diet for one person for one year. The articles shown were as follows:

### 40 POUNDS OF HONEY

- 187 gallons of milk
- 480 eggs
- 48 pounds of beef
- 7 pounds of lamb
- 3 bushels Irish potatoes
- 4 bushels sweet potatoes
- ½ bushel field peas
- 104 pounds other vegetables
- 36 quarts canned vegetables
- 83 pounds dried, fresh or frozen fruits
- 50 quarts canned fruits
- 32 bushels wheat
- 3 bushels corn
- 3 gallons sorghum

In addition, coffee, tea, salt, pepper, soda, baking powder, flavoring and spices were added as appetizers.

Should the above list of foods become generally popular what a scramble would be necessary to provide the required amount of honey. It is interesting to note that except for the items added to provide flavor, such as salt and spices, most of the things mentioned could be produced at home on the average American farm.

Recent investigations have revealed that a large percentage of our population while having ample food as far as quantity is concerned, are in fact undernourished or suffering from malnutrition for lack of the proper balance in the diet. It is probably for this reason that honey and sorghum were included instead of sugar.

Let us hope that the average American may yet become conscious of his need of that forty pounds of honey.



## CORIANDER GROWN IN KENTUCKY

Success is reported for an experiment in the domestic cultivation of coriander, conducted last summer in Kentucky. Coriander is a highly prized aromatic, used as a flavoring in the manufacture of gin, soap, sauces and other commodities. Until the war interfered, it was imported from Europe, principally Russia.

Dr. Paul Kolachov, head of the research department of Seagram-Distillers Corporation, suggested the experiment to the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. A co-operative of six farmers was organized to grow coriander on four-acre plots. Seagram furnished the seed and subsidized the production costs at 15c a pound or \$60 an acre. One of the four-acre plots yielded 2,400 pounds of seed; the others showed similar results.

[This plant is in the test gardens at the Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Iowa, where it has made a fine showing.]

## GOLDENROD

I think there is no other place in the country where goldenrod yields more nectar than along the southern shore of Lake Erie about forty miles north of where I live. In a good year, a 50 or 60 pound surplus is usual.

The Flat Top has been our first dependable yielder. Rust is killing it however. Early goldenrod seems to come too early to yield. The goldenrod flow all comes in September.

Our other goldenrods are late, tall hairy, dwarf, swamp, blue-stemmed and white. Sometimes quite a bit of aster honey is gathered. Common asters are white wood aster, crooked stemmed aster, purple stemmed aster, Lawrie's aster, starved aster and large leaved aster (the latter is not a source of nectar).

Raymond Bentley,  
Pennsylvania.

## HONEY AS AN ACTIVATOR

A report from Jean Maclean, Farm and Garden Chemicals, Bridge-ton, Indiana, gives the results of experiments at Stillwater, Oklahoma of hormone trials on cotton at the Oklahoma Experiment Station in seed treatment and blossom dusting.

Such sprays are also used to prevent blossom or fruit drop, increase the set of seed or fruit, enhance its

quality and taste, stepping up the maturity date. The Jean Maclean Company manufactures concentrates and dusts for this purpose.

In their trials of hormone treatments, besides various chemicals, honey from alfalfa and clover was also used. It is interesting that the application of honey on cotton blossom, while not as good as some of the chemicals, nevertheless increased production greatly. There is every evidence that honey used in this way may prove of value.

## PARAFFIN ON SECTIONS

Last summer when preparing section supers, we tried a new way of coating them with paraffin. The wax was heated and poured into a fly sprayer and then sprayed on the section supers, we tried a new way with a brush.

After the wax is in the sprayer, the latter may be placed over heat and kept at the right temperature to work best. A little experience will teach anyone how to do this.

The sprayer gives a neater and more even coating of wax on the sections and also covers the edges where brushes often fail. When we have the section supers ready to paraffin, we lean them up against something to give them a slanting position, ideal for spraying on the hot wax.

A load of supers can be paraffined in less than half the time it takes to brush them with wax and it does a better job.

Leroy Churchman,  
Kansas.

## VITAMIN B-1

The garden and florists magazines are chock full of the virtues of different hormones and vitamins in plant life and growth. No garden development in years has created so much of a stir as Vitamin B-1. It makes roots grow. Plants perviously not profitably propagated from cuttings have been made to form strong roots in two to four weeks. Shrubs, plants and even trees having their roots immersed in a B-1 solution can now be moved and established in even the hottest weather with seemingly no ill effects or set back.

In the past few years some fifty or more chemical substitutes for plant hormones have been found, most of them inexpensive products. One of the most recently discovered is honey. In careful tests on chrysanthemum and evergreen at the Ottawa

Central Experimental Station last summer, experimenters stood the base of the cuttings for 24 hours in honey diluted with 3 parts of water to one of honey and the results were most successful. Other tests in the establishing of other plants and cuttings have produced like results. There are many factors which may influence the effect of the honey hormone in producing plant growth. This is yet in the experimental stage. Eventually it is believed this will open up another avenue for the sale of honey.

A. B. Silliman,  
Iowa.

## THE PRICE CUTTER

The biggest problem confronting the American beekeepers today is vicious price cutting by certain beekeepers. Undoubtedly some way must be found for orderly marketing of honey. The beekeeper who relies exclusively on bees for a livelihood must be pressed for funds early in the honey marketing season. The solution, as I see it, lies in one of three ways.

1. A honey pool operated similar to the present wool pool, advancing a small per cent on the honey, when delivered at central places.

2. An agreement by bee association members to sell not lower than a set minimum price. Anyone violating would be blacklisted by the association.

3. A warehousing plan similar to the government warehousing and loan for grain farmers.

I believe something can be worked out from these plans. Something must be done if beekeeping is to survive.

Price cutting causes buyers to get cagey and quite often quit buying honey. From observation I can't see where any more honey is moved into consummation by cut price honey. This question should be debated and discussed at beekeepers' meetings all over the country.

Lynn M. Aldrich,  
Michigan.

## NEW ARGENTINIAN MAGAZINE

"El Apiario" is the name of a new magazine which started with the August-September number. This is a magazine of 32 pages published at La Plata in Argentina under the direction of Hayden E. Sales, Julio B. Flores and Amadeo A. Barbaglia.

The magazine appears to be interesting and undoubtedly will fill a want in the territory in which it is distributed. We welcome the magazine and its editors as contemporaries.

## HONEY AS A MUNITION

With the world in a climax and the whole field of human endeavor engulfed in the vortex of catastrophe, so that each separate crisis is but a twig in the swirling flood, it is a case of every activity for itself and the honey industry needs to take a look around while its twig bobs on the tide.

There may be some people who still regard beekeeping as a back yard backwater, a sort of agricultural parasite leeching on to the farmer.

If the taint of that ancient stigma sticks in some quarters in spite of what big-time beemen have achieved, especially some of the United States bee "ranchers," it need not worry the legitimate honey producer much.

The progressive beekeeper who gives a little cold thought to his wartime future will be in no danger of absorbing any "inferiority complex" ideas, for he will realize that he is a man of importance in the World War.

Not only has he got a job of importance to do in wartime, but before this particular conflict is through he may find his job is one of **vital importance**. If he doubts it, here are three focal points for him to cogitate upon, in between figuring out his summer campaign:

(1) Honey is sugar, one of the essential foods, which has a way of becoming scarce in wartime. The threat to sugar supplies is greater than ever this time because of the yellow hordes rampaging in the Pacific. It may become necessary to depend more and more on beekeepers to produce essential sugar supplies for human food.

(2) Honey, the best and purest form of sugar, is any energy food, and if there is anything more important than human energy needed to win a war, well, we would all like to know what it is. So every pound of honey produced for the kitchen puts more weight behind Democracy's battle-punch.

(3) As practically the whole world is at war, with many nations cut off and others going over to making arms, the all-round output of food must suffer. The danger of a world food shortage must be visualized at some time in the future, perhaps sooner than some expect. So all food producers become increasingly important in the world at war. While the battleships and tanks and planes take the limelight now, the food producers might fight the last battle to save mankind.

These are weighty matters and they immediately concern the honey producer. They must be realized within the industry before they are likely to be understood outside it.

Beekeeping maybe is a peaceful occupation but the time has come for us to quit thinking about it as a peacetime occupation. It is no longer that and the honey man has a definite place in the battle plan. The sooner he gets to using his shoulders on anyone who tries to crowd him, the quicker he will win the respect and the room he needs to get on with his job.

Blundell Pye,  
England.

## OHIO

The prospects don't look too good for honey next summer. We have had a very open winter and the clover plants are none too plentiful.

The bees are in 100% condition so far. The weather has been above normal all but about ten days, then it was cold, but the bees have eaten very little honey. We went into winter with 850 colonies. I will write and let you know how many are alive here by the first of April. If a bee is alive here by the first of April it will most always pull through. The bees around here went into winter with lots of honey last fall, only where some beeman got hungry and took it from them. So I think with the flights they have had they should come through.

John Lattanner,  
Montpelier.  
(1-29-42)

## EXCESS MOISTURE IN HONEY

Frequent reports of fermentation of honey because of excess moisture are heard. A practical method of removing excess moisture to avoid such loss is desirable.

From Canada comes a recent publication giving account of experimental work at the Experimental Farms at Ottawa by W. A. Stephen, of the Bee Division. It is stated that honey of more than 20% moisture, as tested by the hydrometer, is in danger of fermentation.

It was found that there is a variation in moisture content of honey in different cells in the same comb or in different combs in the same hive, such variation amounting to as much as ten per cent in a super.

If excess moisture can be removed before extracting, the cause of much low grade honey will be removed. It was found to be possible to raise the grade of honey before extracting by forcing heated air of low relative humidity between the combs. Temper-

atures not much above 100 degrees F., and an air velocity of 760 feet per minute were found to be satisfactory. Capped as well as uncapped honey lost moisture in the trials recorded.

If interested in more details write to Bee Division, Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Canada.

## WHO IS YOUR STEADY CUSTOMER?

With the rationing of sugar I have detected some real danger signs which, unless they are corrected, will make life miserable for the honey industry after this war is over.

I note that bakers (large ones), ice cream manufacturers, and many others who have never used honey before—despite all the efforts on the part of our good Institute and everyone else to get them to use it—are rushing in trying to buy honey, with the result that they are offering higher prices than the legitimate distributing industry can afford to pay; and consequently we are all going to suffer later if much honey is **diverted** to users who are **simply doing it in the emergency because they can't get enough sugar**. Don't let us fool ourselves for a moment that we will get them into the habit of using honey and that they will keep on using it. We know from past experience that they won't, because the same thing happened in the **last war**. After that war it took years to get people to eat honey again in a sufficient volume to make the industry profitable.

It is the same problem that the big glass manufacturers had, when suddenly the O. P. M. ruled that dog food could no longer be packed in tin. The smart glass companies are not giving dog food manufacturers very much glassware, because they know that the moment the emergency is over they will go back to tin cans. By so doing the regular customers of the glass manufacturers will not be disappointed. Let us draw a lesson from that and make sure of the eventual consumer—the American housewife—that she is kept supplied with plenty of honey at the right price during this emergency and let us not be tempted with the tremendously flattering offers from "in and out customers" who are just temporarily up against it.

W. F. Straub,  
Illinois.

[He is right. Prices being about equal, stay with your steady customer—Editor.]

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Cold weather this season during the first two weeks in January has greatly limited the activity of bees and some feeding has had to be done. In the Willamette Valley, where feeding of bees is seldom necessary at any time of the year, this has been unexpected. Some owners report they may suffer a loss of from 10 to 15 per cent. Others say their bees have wintered very well although they have not been as active. Filbert trees are in bloom to furnish some feed, but for over a week these were covered with an ice coating from the heaviest ice storm we ever had here, according to oldtimers, who refer to the storm in the Willamette Valley as a silver thaw.

The honey market for the Pacific Northwest has been exceptionally strong. Demand for honey continues to lessen all available supplies, but many beekeepers continue to hold in anticipation of a price advance.

Beekeepers fear trouble from the automobile rationing, they report locally. A "spare" is almost a necessity, they say, when moving bees from one pasture to another. Some adjustment is hoped for as beemen state that should a flat occur in the moving process, bees would die before they could be taken care of.

Dana Aider,  
Oregon.

## SALT AND WATER

Putting out salt for bees is a good idea we know, but here is a bit different way—put 4 per cent salt to 96 per cent water in pan. This is the method of the Carnation Apiaries, 1000 S. 5th Street, Oregon, Illinois, besides having fresh water available for them.

We also have a fish pool 6 feet across, 3 feet deep and lilies stay in the pool mentioned above all year around. In the spring they are transplanted in boxes which are placed on tiles, set on one end, so the boxes have eight inches of water on them. Then the lilies will soon grow and the leaves will lay on top of the water, making a place for bees to alight on without being drowned. The lilies add beauty with their various colors. They are let down each fall in the bottom of the pool to stay all winter, with the water left in the pool. A few sticks are put in the ice when water starts to freeze to keep the pool from cracking. In the spring the pool is cleaned and the lilies are planted into new dirt. Garden dirt is best, mixed with fertilizer and bone meal. Then they are put on tiles, and the pool filled with water again. About mid-

May when the water begins to warm, goldfish which have spent the winter in the house, are put back again. By fall there are hundreds of goldfish and many are given away each year. Reason for fish pool—the bees always have fresh water which helps to keep them at home to get their water instead of bothering the neighbors.

Mrs. E. Claussen,  
Illinois.

## STILL GOING STRONG

The season of 1941 was the best for clover honey in thirty years in this section, and we are now having a big call for honey in five pound pails. I am 85 years old this month and still going strong. I eat honey every day.

M. F. Fairbanks,  
Homer, New York.

## FRANCE

La Societe d'Apiculture de la Haute-Savoie met the sixth of July at Armemasse. The president told of repeated but vain efforts which have been made to get sugar. He deplored the great mortality in bees during the winter. The society stressed the necessity of obtaining sugar in time to make use of it. It asked that along roads and in public squares there be planted not plane trees but honey-yielding trees, such as acacia, maple, chestnut, etc. The society requested that the treatment of fruit trees with arsenic be withheld during the period of flowering and finally that the price of honey be fixed at the price of butter, on account of its nutritive and therapeutic value.

## FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

Farm labor shortage is the most acute since 1917. In New York, acting on orders of Governor Lehman, Milton O. Loysen, director of the placement division, asks farmers to list their labor needs. He asks the unemployed to register with local employment services and also appeals to students and other employed persons to register for part time harvest jobs as a patriotic duty. (U. S. D. A. Digest, Sept. 9).

[Labor for honey production also is short. Many beekeepers have changed their projects to adapt themselves to the situation. Materials that beekeepers depend on may in

time be so acutely short as to require drastic division of practice. Some times it is hard to see why normal trade should be restricted so severely; how war needs will be financed if trade is hampered too much. Perhaps the moguls who are directing things are smarter than the rest of us.]

## MASSACHUSETTS ASS'N OBTAINS USE OF REPELLENTS IN SPRAY

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation at the request of the Middlesex County Beekeepers Association early this year distributed to more than 200 moth superintendents throughout the state instructions for the use of creosote in arsenical sprays. (See May Gleanings, p. 310).

This was followed by questionnaire sheets which have been filled out by the spray men and returned to the Chief Moth Superintendent. A summary of the fourteen reports which have come in shows the following results.

The creosote was used in more than three hundred eighty thousand gallons of arsenical spray mixture for the protection of foliage of shade, forest and orchard trees all over the eastern half of the State. No serious burning of foliage was reported. Where slight burning of foliage was observed the creosote did not appear to mix into the solution, indicating inadequate agitation. The repellent did not stop the gypsy moth caterpillars from eating the poison. Other species of caterpillars stopped eating for one or two days after which they ingested the poisoned foliage and died. The spray caused discomfort to the operators when in contact with the face or arms, indicating that they should wear some protection or avoid contact with the mixture. Olive oil was reported to prevent this discomfort.

Where all spray agencies have this year been persuaded to include creosote in their arsenical sprays the usual depletion of hives during the summer has disappeared, no traces of arsenical poisoning have been found, and a good yield of honey has been secured. In other towns where no repellent was used discouraging arsenical losses are reported by the members of the Middlesex County Beekeepers Association.

We are assured that the work is to be continued and the general use of this bee repellent indicated for next year.

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and the cooperating moth superintendents deserve hearty commendation for this practical and intelligent assistance to agriculture.



# DEPARTMENTS



AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE  
MEETINGS AND EVENTS

CROP AND MARKET  
POSTSCRIPT

MARCH, 1942

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# AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Our first objective is to win the war. Our second is to make peace permanent. So those of us who are serving in an essential capacity must be able to do our jobs at our maximum capacity.

That our industry will contribute to the fullest extent in this battle for humanity's sake is a foregone conclusion. The leaders in our industry sense the important part the honey industry will play to help hasten "Victory" and are sparing no effort, but are working night and day that we may obtain the desired results. Our program must dovetail into the program of fairness and justice to the consumers of honey. Isn't that what we are fighting for? Fairness and justice for all?

One of the things to keep in mind is that the home must be supplied with honey. The honey must be a quality product. A quality product will pay dividends for years to come.

Let us build a program for the future second to no program ever built. Let our work each day help to hasten Victory and when Victory comes we will be able to handle it.

With plenty of honey available to the housewife and a copy of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" in her kitchen library the continued use of honey is assured. We now have a golden opportunity to get more people started using our superb product. Once they start—well, they cannot help but continue. Anyone who uses honey to sweeten hot tea will be so entranced with the bouquet that he will be an addict forever. Honey on cooked cereal is, to use the term of today, something to write home about. "Honey used in frying apples, the Virginia way, is a dish for a gourmet and gourmand rolled into one," writes the manager of the News Department of one of the largest concerns in the country. Honey on ice cream dresses it up in its "Sundae best."

I might go on and on but what's the use of all this if we do not keep the housewife supplied with honey.

A brand new, up-to-the-minute leaflet is now ready for you. The leaflet is in canary yellow stock with the drawings and printing in dubonnet. It is especially colorful and at-

tractive for the Spring of the year.

This is a leaflet that should be widely distributed at this time. It gives general uses for honey, honey hints and honey recipes. The front page has a picture of a factory with men entering it for work. The caption below is—"Energy for the Task from Honey." If interested, send for a sample leaflet with prices.

In order to call the public's attention to honey why not secure some of the window streamers that are now available. You may have "Honey on Grapefruit" and "The Whole Family Likes Honey" window streamers at 60c per hundred while they last.

For weeks the American Honey Institute has been literally swamped with requests from coast to coast for information on honey. When we tell you that today's mail brought more than 400 letters you may well imagine the work the office is doing.

May we ask your help? Will you, if it is convenient, cut out the articles on honey that you see in newspapers and magazines and mail them to us. We want to be sure that your section of the country is receiving our publicity. We would appreciate your writing the name of the paper from which you clip these articles and the date on the clipping when you send it to us.

## HONEY TO GREAT BRITAIN

Considerable honey has been sent to the bombed areas of Britain, a gift from Manitoba's beekeepers. In conjunction with the Manitoba co-operative honey producers and the Manitoba division of the Canadian Red Cross, the project is well under way and the objective will be reached in the near future, according to R. H. Snyder, provincial commissioner of the Red Cross. The honey, a gift from twenty-four honey producers, was shipped to the Co-operative in 70 pound containers from country points,

with the Red Cross assuming freight and other carrying charges. The Co-operative processed and packed the honey in four pound honey containers, supplied by the Red Cross, and labeled as a gift from the Manitoba beekeepers.

F. H. Fullerton,  
British Columbia.

## THE ROLE OF BEE-KEEPING IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY

Continued from page 95)

practical knowledge of bees. Regulatory practices and research in bee diseases have made it possible for the practical beekeeper to control bee diseases within a workable range. A breeding program has been started with the aim of aiding in the control of bee diseases through biological means. These and many other achievements by private, state and federal agencies have placed the beekeeping industry in a far better position today than it was 20 years ago. The teaching, research, extension and regulatory services of the industry should be geared to the needs of the immediate future. The regulatory forces should take this opportunity to simplify bee laws and to abolish those designed primarily as trade barriers between states.

Beekeepers can be of assistance in the general program of defense in many other ways as well as that of production. The seasonal nature of beekeeping will enable many to engage in actual assistance in furthering defense projects. Most beekeepers know considerable of carpentry and general building practices. Many are machinists or technicians in other trades. They should and will use their talents to increase the total defense effort through increased production. This is a peoples' war in which those not actually engaged in the fighting forces can take an active part. In fact the airplane has forced this issue upon us. The front line trenches are often the homes of civilians and the cultivated fields of our farm lands. The younger generation can assist in active work in the apiary as well as in the community. Women can prepare for home nursing and Red Cross work in their own communities. And above all, each and every beekeeper can best serve in this emergency by being a good citizen, by co-operating in community affairs associated with national defense, by taking no part in passing along unsubstantiated rumors and by having implicit faith in the industrial and armed might of his country.

# MEETINGS AND EVENTS

## North Carolina—March 20

The North Carolina State Beekeepers' Association is planning to hold its annual beekeepers' meeting in Washington, N. C., Friday, March 20. As usual we expect to make this a satisfactory co-operative affair with the State Extension Service. The

program will be varied, both interesting and instructive. Authorities on bee culture, both from without and within the state, will appear on the program.

The present emergency alone would make this a very important meeting, and the public interested in beekeep-

ing is cordially invited to attend. Those living in the vicinity of Washington, N. C., are especially urged to be present. F. B. Meacham, Sec.

## A Utah Co-operative

If the Utah Honey Producers' Co-operative has its way, that state will produce more honey than ever this year. The Utah beekeepers have put themselves on the "get out and hustle" list of 1942 producers. Dr. Seth T. Shaw, marketing commissioner of the Utah State Board of Agriculture predicts an increased demand for honey, and he tells beekeepers they have three major sales problems, 1. find out what the consumer wants, 2. to produce that type of honey, whether you like it or not, 3. let the public know you have it. Dr. Shaw reminded the beekeepers that the state agricultural marketing act made it possible for them to assess members for advertising and promotion.

M. Spencer Stone, of Superior Honey Company, led a round table discussion about packaging and the possibility of using barrels. Glass containers are hard to get, since the soda ash used in glass is needed for defense. Tins are hard to get, but it is hoped that this condition will be changed.

Mr. Belliston and Mr. Moran were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer.

Glen Perrins, Utah.



## CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL

The Canadian Beekeepers' Council was formed in June, 1940, at Winnipeg, because the need was felt for a Dominion-wide organization to represent honey producers. Membership is open to provincial beekeepers' associations or provincial honey producers' co-operatives only. Two members can be elected to the Council from each province, thus, the membership is limited to eighteen.

Five provinces now hold membership and they control 94% of the honey produced in the Dominion.

This picture was taken at Ottawa where the last annual meeting was held, January 5. Eight of the ten members were present, and policies on many items of interest to beekeepers were formulated.

R. M. Pugh, Sec'y-Treas.  
Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

## Now, Get Behind the American Honey Producers' League

We are at War. If you want your interests protected, it is imperative that you build up the American Honey Producers' League, the only national organization. Send your dues of \$1.00 or more to the secretary, John Conner, Caldwell, New

## APIARY PRODUCTS EXHIBIT, YORK INTERSTATE FAIR

Here is a picture of the apiary products exhibit which I had at the York Interstate Fair in October, a first prize winner. This York Fair was one of the biggest in the East. I understand they have about ten thousand exhibitors and the attendance was large. The fair association publishes a premium book, a copy of which is mailed to each exhibitor.

Quay Minnich,  
Pennsylvania.





Jersey. Let me urge all state associations not affiliated to send in their \$12.50 affiliation dues. We need your influence and your co-operation. Without national support, the industry may find itself on a limb, with no producer to represent it.

Come on producers—let's go.

James Gwin, President,  
American Honey  
Producers' League.

#### Floods in California

Thos. S. Davis, Sacramento, California advises us that heavy floods in Sutter County took a toll of several hundred colonies of bees. In the group was nearly 100 colonies belonging to Davis Bros. Most of the equipment, however, was saved, and we assume the same was true in most instances.

#### New Whatcom County Association (Wash.)

Knitting into close co-operative effort is the newly formed Whatcom County Association recently organized in Lynden by a most active group in western Washington, close to the northwesterly tip of the state. Daniel Linrud, of Lynden, was elected president.

Sales and merchandising will have a prominent part in the program which will be closely associated with the Victory program. All beekeepers in the county have been invited to join. Paul Wesseler is secretary-treasurer.

C. M. Litteljohn.

#### H. W. Sanders

Hy. W. Sanders, Morris, Manitoba, met death in a tragic way the week of February 2. From a number in Manitoba we get reports of the incident.

It seems Mr. Sanders was trapped in his honey house where he was rendering wax over a fire. Apparently the wax caught on fire and Mr. Sanders rushed to save it, spilling the wax on himself and becoming so severely burned that he later died in a hospital.

Mr. Sanders is survived by his widow, one daughter, Mrs. Tom Badger, and one son, Edward. He was a frequent contributor to American Bee Journal. Formerly a banker in the West, he left banking to engage in commercial beekeeping in the province. He was formerly a citizen of the United States, was well read, a fine writer, and one of the few who was able to send complete manuscript in which we did not dot an "i," cross a "t" or change a word, a practical

man. His loss will be a great one to his neighbors and to beekeeping.

#### George L. Emerson

George L. Emerson, one of our oldest and best known beekeepers of California, died at his home in Los Angeles, January 9th after an illness of several months. Mr. Emerson took an active interest in the beekeeping industry. He not only worked in the apiary where he had a choice lot of bees, but manufactured hives and other supplies and for some time was the editor of Western Honeybee a publication popular with the beekeepers of California. He was an active member of the State Beekeepers' Association and when any question of importance came up in the association he was right there to see that it got every attention it deserved. A few years ago the members elected him honorary president of the California State Beekeepers' Association. He will be greatly missed by the beekeepers of California.

Cary W. Hartman.

#### Long Island Association Meeting May 21

On May 21 we will again welcome back to Long Island Prof. George Rea of Cornell University who will discuss spring management problems. The meeting will be at the home bureau center, Mineola at 8:00 P. M. Prof. Rea will also examine colonies packed last fall.

Prof. E. J. Anderson, Pennsylvania State College, was the guest of the association, February 10, at the home bureau center, Mineola. Prof. Anderson gave those present a chance to examine foulbrood germs, demonstrating the procedure. More than 150 beekeepers were present, including a delegation from the Bronx County Association.

E. W. Graner,  
Secretary.

#### Centre County (Pa.) March 27

The Centre County beekeepers will hold their annual meeting and dinner at the Penn Bell Hotel, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, on March 27. Dinner will be at 6:30 P. M., with the meeting after. E. J. Anderson will speak on "Bees and their Part in the War," and will show pictures on spring management. All beekeepers and their friends are welcome.

Abram R. Houser,  
Secretary.

#### New Rhode Island Officers

At the recent annual meeting of the Rhode Island Beekeepers' Association the following officers were elected for 1942: President, William H. Bergner, 79 Greenville Avenue, Manton, Rhode Island; secretary-treasurer, O. Evert Janson, 358 Potters Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

O. Evert Janson,  
Secretary.

#### Allegheny County (Pa.)

The Allegheny County Beekeepers' Association held a meeting January 30 at Pittsburgh and elected the following officers: U. F. Abbs, president; L. A. Anderson, first vice-president; A. T. Keil, second vice-president; and Rev. Paul Beighley, secretary-treasurer.

U. F. Abbs,  
President.

#### Washington State Beekeepers' Association

The spirit of friendliness marked the annual meeting of the Washington State Beekeepers' Association held in Yakima, October 31 and November 1.

R. E. White, state supervisor of apiculture, told us the rate of American foulbrood is 14.1 per cent as compared to 13.2 per cent last year. The 4,757 colonies affected were destroyed. The usual discussions were held showing the need for much more funds than that provided by the tax on retail sales of honey.

The yield of honey in the western part of the state is about 30 per cent of normal as compared to the 60 per cent of normal in the eastern part of the state. The harvest of the choice water white fireweed is the smallest in thirty years.

J. Arthur Thompson, of Tacoma, told us of the new honey packing plant in Tacoma, that will be the best in the Northwest. He also discussed the new marketing plan whereby members of the association are privileged to sell under a plan that has all of the best features of co-operative disposition. Hopeful prices for next year's crop is causing plans for an increase in the number of colonies.

Russell Hamilton, of Chehalis, winner of the sweepstakes award at the Western Washington Fair last September, gave an excellent demonstration disclosing some of his secrets of successful showmanship. It was shown that the essentials are an artistic arrangement and the proper combinations of light and color to support each other. His demonstration was particularly applicable to grocery displays of honey, which is one valuable food product which is

rarely, if ever, shown to any advantage. Mr. Hamilton's principles, if put into general practice, would in a very short time create a demand for honey far greater than the supply.

An extraordinary event occurred in the granting of life memberships in respectful appreciation for meritorious service to the association. Those honored were I. C. Ternan, of Ohop, and Virgil Sires, of Union Gap.

The subject of honey advertising showed its unfavorable comparison with many other food products, such as dairy products, fruit and potatoes.

The customary banquet at the close of the first day's session was one of the enjoyable features of the meeting.

The officers of 1941 were re-elected: president, Geo. N. Paige, Tacoma; vice-president, Ralph D. Smith; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Records, Edmonds.

H. S. Records.

#### New Jersey Association

The importance of the industry in defense was stressed by Dr. Dunham, of Ohio, in addressing the annual convention, held January 29 in Trenton, as part of Agricultural Week. A rapid expansion program for commercial beekeepers and small scale operators is possible, he declared, to provide honey and beeswax for defense uses.

Milton Stricker, of Maple Shade, was elected president succeeding John Conner. Curtis A. Wightman, of Morristown; J. W. Shorter, of West Collingwood; and Ross E. Mattis of Atlantic City, vice-presidents. E. G. Carr of Pennington, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Miss Mary Burke, home economist for the Public Service Electric & Gas Company prepared and displayed a variety of dishes containing honey. A round-table discussion on "The Roadside Stand as an Outlet for Honey" included Charles Schilke, of Matawan, Henry Brown, of Cape May Court



#### AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE AT WORK

Here is one of many of the evident results of the work of American Honey Institute.

The Rath Packing Company is even now in the process of printing a couple of million handbills for retail stores in the Easter season, and the number one menu suggestion is a Rath Black Hawk Tend'r Ham, baked in honey.

The present overwhelming interest in honey stems right from years of patient publicity which your dollars have helped to support through American Honey Institute. **Help yourself by helping the Institute.**

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE, MADISON, WISCONSIN



## STILL LATE

You may have our catalogue when you read this but if you don't receive it by the 5th of March better write for your copy. Due to war conditions we have been very late in getting our 1942 edition published.

Order your supplies early while our stock is large, so that you will have your equipment when you need it.

**The Walter T. Kelley Co. : Paducah, Ky.**

ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER FROM BROOKPORT, ILLINOIS

## RELIABLE BEES AND QUEENS



## RELIABLE SERVICE

Pure Mating — Safe Arrival  
Prompt Shipment

### THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

Quality Bees — Queens Guar-  
anteed

	2-lb. pkgs.	3-lb. pkgs.	4-lb. pkgs.	5-lb. pkgs.	Queens
1- 24	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45	\$ .75
24- 99	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15	.70
100-499	2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85	.65

Shipment by express. Prices on mail shipments quoted on request. Prices subject to change without notice

**W. E. HARRELL, Hayneville, Alabama**

## IMPERIAL QUEENS Package Bees and Nuclei ITALIAN :: CAUCASIAN

Again we are prepared to make prompt shipment of package bees and carefully reared queens of select stock—guaranteed to give satisfactory results.

Untested Italian Queens	.....	\$ .80 each
Untested Caucasian Queens	.....	.90 each
2-Lb. Package with Untested Queen	.....	2.50 each
3-Lb. Package with Untested Queen	.....	3.20 each
2-Lb. Nucleus with Queen and 1 Fr. Brood	.....	2.85 each

**THE COFFEY APIARIES, WHITSETT, TEXAS**

Write for special quantity discounts

## NO PACKAGES FOR SALE

Seems strange, nevertheless it is a fact. Our service and quality of bees and queens have been so satisfactory in the past that we are at the point that our old customers are calling for all packages we can produce.

We can supply a limited number of the famous Polhemus queen after April 20th. Write for descriptive folder and price.

**T. W. BURLESON**

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

**Brazos Valley Apiaries**  
Cameron, Texas

## Bees & Queens

**Brazos Valley Apiaries**  
Cameron, Texas

ITALIAN OR CAUCASIANS

	1 to 5	6 or more
2-Lb. bees with young queen	\$2.50 each	\$2.25 each
3-Lb. bees with young queen	3.20 each	2.90 each

Over a quarter of a century in the same place, in the same business is my record  
My motto: I will expect to do business with you again.

**H. E. GRAHAM, Cameron, Texas**

## Our motto is to give you the best of service and Quality Bees and Queens

OUR business has progressed through the years by giving you the very best—overweight packages, young baby bees—prompt service.

### THREE BANDED ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Queens of stock bred for resistance, at no extra cost

	Queens	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.
1- 24	\$ .75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25- 99	.70	2.35	3.00
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80

For extra pound bees add 60c. Queenless package deduct price of queen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Book your orders early to get shipping date. No disease.

**LUCEDALE APIARIES, Lucedale, Mississippi**

When Writing Advertisers, Please Tell Them You Read It in A-B-J.

House, and Curtis A. Wightman, of Morristown.

Dr. F. H. Green, of Pennington, concluded with an address, followed by motion pictures.

Bethune Jones, New Jersey.

### New Kentucky Officers

H. H. Jewett, of Lexington, was elected president of the Kentucky Beekeepers Association at a meeting held January 29 in Lexington, Kentucky, in connection with the Farm and Home convention there. W. A. Price was named secretary-treasurer.

Bethune Jones, New Jersey.

### Illinois Association Report

The 1940 report of the Illinois Association is now out, a fine book, containing reports and articles. It, as well as the bi-monthly bulletin of the Illinois Association may be obtained by becoming a member of the association. Send your \$1.00 to the secretary.

Hoyt Taylor, Secretary,  
Illinois State Beekeepers'  
Ass'n, Pleasant Plains, Ill.

### Pelican State Beekeepers' Association

The Pelican State Beekeepers' Association will meet Tuesday, March 10 at 1915 Robert Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

### Cuyahoga County (Ohio)

The spring meeting of the Cuyahoga Association was held in Cleveland, February 15. The following officers were elected: Alfred Couch, president; Andrew Stofka, vice-president; Edwin Johnson, secretary; and Mrs. E. Hanus, treasurer.

Chas. A. Reese supplemented his excellent talk, "The Beekeeper's Part in National Defense," with colored motion pictures showing commercial beekeeping in Ohio.

Mr. Reese stressed the need of increased production, but warned us of the boom following the 1917-18 when disease ran free due to many incompetent persons suddenly entering beekeeping as a get rich quick enterprise.

Edwin A. Johnson,  
Secretary.

### Sheboygan County

The Sheboygan County (Wisconsin) Honey Producers' Association, in spite of disagreeable weather, had a well attended meeting November 8. The association decided to request an appropriation of \$150.00 from the county for American foulbrood control. The state usually matches the county appropriation. All former officers were re-elected as follows: Louis L. Pierron, president, Plymouth; Benjamin Goehring, vice-president, Random Lake; Gerald J. Wentz, secretary-treasurer, Sheboygan Falls, Gerald J. Wentz, Sec'y.



# GARON'S

5th Year 3-Banded PROGENY-TEST Italian Bees and Queens

## 2 STRAINS

3rd YEAR'S Breeding Daughters of Stock Bred for Resistance to A. F. B.

In War Time as in Peace Time, GARON'S Name stands for RELIABILITY in QUALITY and PROMPTNESS in SERVICE. Health Certificates on all packages. Circular upon request.

Prices for both strains:

	2-Lb. with queen	3-Lb. with queen	Queens
1- 10	\$2.45	\$3.15	\$ .75
11- 50	2.30	2.95	.70
51-100	2.20	2.80	.65
101-500	2.15	2.75	.60

On larger orders write to us

**GARON BEE COMPANY,**  
TELEPHONE 8614

**Donaldsonville, Louisiana**  
TELEGRAPH WESTERN UNION

## ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

On the same OLD BASIS—SERVICE, QUALITY, SATISFACTION

2-lb. Package with Queen	\$2.45
3-lb. Package with Queen	2.95
Queens, 75c each	

Book your order now and reserve shipping date. Write for prices on large quantity.

Our packages and queens have made a name for themselves. They are noted for honey gathering, hardiness, non-swarming and gentleness. Service, quality and safe delivery guaranteed. Your order large or small will receive our very best attention.

**E. J. BORDELON APIARIES, Box 33, Moreauville, La.**

## Merrill's Quality Bees and Queens

Have stood the test for 30 years. Try them. They will please you too. Shipments made promptly.

Prices of Packages with Queens to May 15

Lots of	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.
1- 24	\$ .75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25- 99	.70	2.35	3.00
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80

If queenless packages are desired, deduct price of queen. If larger packages or larger number is desired, write us.

**MERRILL BEE COMPANY**

**BUCATUNNA, MISSISSIPPI**

Mississippi's Oldest Shipper

## Gaspard's Quality GOLDEN AND THREE-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES

We are now booking orders for Spring 1942 on the same old basis, Quality, Full Weight, Prompt Service and Satisfaction. 10% will book your order, balance at shipping time. Book your order now and reserve shipping date. Prices as follows:

Lots of	Queens	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.	4-Lb. Pkg.
1 to 24	\$ .75	\$2.25	\$2.95	\$3.60
25 to 99	.70	2.10	2.75	3.35
100 or more	.65	2.00	2.50	3.15

Lots of	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.	4-Lb. Pkg.
1 to 24	\$2.75	\$3.45	\$4.10
25 to 99	2.60	3.25	3.85
100 or more	2.50	3.00	3.65

If queenless packages are desired, deduct price of queen, for larger packages, for each additional pound of bees add 50c. Each additional frame of brood add 50c or write us.

Address **J. L. GASPARD, Hessmer, La.**

## Canadian Bee Journal

Canadian beekeepers too have wartime problems. If you are interested in bee activities "North of the Border," send us your subscription NOW. We will see that you receive each monthly copy regularly.

Each issue contains timely articles of value to beekeepers everywhere, and News and Views from Coast to Coast.

Subscription price, \$1.25 per year in U. S. A.

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You Can't Go Wrong  
With A-B-J LABELS

They sell honey and are priced right.  
Send for complete catalog.

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An adequate supply of Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation will assure you fine combs this season. You are protected too, when you know it is made of pure wax.

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MANUFACTURERS  
HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Three-Banded  
**Italian Package Bees and Queens**  
 FOR SERVICE, QUALITY AND DEPENDABILITY, WRITE TO  
**WICHT APIARIES**  
 406 Miller Street  
 HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

A Good Rule To Go By—BUY YOUR BEES AND QUEENS FROM ALABAMA APIARIES

Italian Bees and Queens  
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 2-lb. package with queen \$1.85  
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If you have not received our latest price list, a postal will bring it. We offer the same high quality bees and queens as in the past, and will do our best to give the same good and prompt service. Timely purchases of materials essential to our operations has enabled us to keep our price advance at the minimum, and will enable us to meet changing conditions without recourse. Our advice is to place your orders early.

Quantities	Queens	Combless Packages
1- 24	\$ .75	2-Lb. \$2.50 3-Lb. \$3.20
25- 99	.70	2.35 3.00
100-499	.65	2.20 2.80
500-up	.60	2.00 2.55

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ITALIANS	CAUCASIANS	
	1 to 24 25 to 99 100 up	
2-Lb. packages with queens	\$2.50 \$2.35	2.20
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Young laying queens		.75 each

For larger packages add for each pound 65c. Your order will be appreciated.

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Quality, Service, Safe Arrival, No Disease, at the Right Price

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Queen alone	.65 ea.	.55 ea.	.50 ea.	

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5 pound packages bees with untested queens	each	3.85
Untested queens		.60
Tested queens		1.20

(Payable in U. S. Funds)

For introduced queen packages add 25c each. Standard combs for nuclei add 60c for each comb to the size package quoted above wanted.

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FUNSTON, GEORGIA, U. S. A.

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Queens, each	.55

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Schriever, La.

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"FROM THE DEEP SOUTH"

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- 7 Profit by this new revolutionary device developed and perfected in the 12000 colony Bradshaw Apiaries.

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The defense program will not permit us to obtain sufficient materials to manufacture this unit in quantity. You can, however, obtain the small amount iron and wood needed locally. By following the engineer's drawings and construction details any beekeeper with help of local blacksmith can build this unit.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_

# CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our March Crop and Market Page, we asked beekeepers to answer the following questions:

1. Has the big advance in honey prices hit your section?
2. What price offered for carlots now?
3. Condition of bees?
4. Condition of honey plants?
5. Will there be much increase as a consequence of higher honey prices?

## Have Honey Prices Advanced?

It is surprising what a large number of reporters stated that there had been no appreciable advance in honey prices, or such an advance had not been carried out in a retail way. This was partly due to the fact that beekeepers in these areas were unacquainted with the advance which accompanied the probable sugar shortage, and partly to the fact that some beekeepers were planning on maintaining their present scale of prices as a protection to their customers during the present winter season.

In other cases, the advance had been definitely noticed. Probably 50 per cent of our reporters stated no change in price, the other 50 per cent being cognizant of prices up to 10 cents per pound or more being paid by outside interests who were afraid of not being able to get sufficient sugar for their canning and production needs.

However, in many instances, beekeepers had also advanced and we learn of many prices being quoted now on honey in a retail way on the basis of \$1.00 for a 5 pound pail and \$1.75 for a 10 pound pail, which apparently was no hindrance or brake on the demand and purchase.

## Present Carlot Prices

Here we find again extreme variations. Many carloads of honey have sold within the last two weeks at a price of 6 to 7 cents f. o. b. shipper's station, whereas on the other hand, many carloads have sold at 10 cents f. o. b. shipper's station even in carload lots. The highest sale we learn of is at 11 cents and cans returned. Apparently the top peak of the price is being based largely on the supposed possibility of the ceiling on honey being placed at about 10.2 cents per pound, as was suggested at the meeting of the National Council of Beekeepers in Chicago.

We find most beekeepers hoping that honey will not get out of hand as it did during the last war, and many think that a price of approximately 10 cents per pound f. o. b. central western shipping points, which would be perhaps  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 1 cent less in western areas, would be about right as a maximum ceiling. On the other hand, we learn of packers insisting that the price should be set at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents to 8 cents as a ceiling because they fear that the demand will be seriously curtailed.

By all means beekeepers should consider seriously before selling to outside interests and letting the usual packers who fill the consumers' needs "go begging." On the other hand, we hear of considerable resentment on the part of beekeepers with the statement that packers have quibbled among themselves long enough and paid starvation prices for honey. Now they should be made to get together reasonably and to pay a remunerative price which is in line with other agricultural products and with the increased cost of living. No doubt there is a lot of reason in both statements, and by all means our usual channels of trade should be supplied, whereas on the other hand, there most certainly should not be recurring the low jobbing prices that we have had in the past.

## Condition of Bees

In practically all instances, the condition of bees is ex-

tremely satisfactory. Bees went into winter quarters in excellent shape with ample honey. The moderate temperatures in many areas, however, lead to the suggestion that bees will run short of stores early this spring which calls for considerable feeding. We anticipate that there will probably be more feeding necessary this coming spring than there has been for the past three or four years. In another column will be found suggestions relative to the possibilities of getting sugar for feeding and the proper procedure.

## Condition of Plants

The New England areas and extending into New York are still dry, although there has been some relief by rains and snows. The Atlantic coast seaboard is mostly in excellent shape with some dry spots noted in North Carolina and the Piedmont section. The South is in fairly good shape. Ohio and Indiana had a late dry fall which has been partly made up by later rains and snows, but conditions are not normal since late seedings did not come forth as they should.

In the central western areas, we would consider conditions excellent and above normal. Many rains in fall have not only encouraged the clover plantings, but the little Dutch clover, so that everything looks favorable. This extends into the plains section.

In the intermountain areas it is too early to judge, but snows have been satisfactory and there is no worry over plant conditions. Sugar beets undoubtedly will come forth to relieve the sugar shortage which may replace considerable of the sweet clover and alfalfa plantings as the season progresses. In the coastal region, conditions are satisfactory except that more rain is needed in the arid sections of California and Arizona to bring forth the sage and other desert plants.

In the Canadian provinces, the eastern provinces are satisfactory both as to condition of bees and of plants. In the western provinces there has perhaps not been sufficient snow, but may develop in the late winter and early spring.

## What About Increase?

Beekeepers are not particularly "increase minded." Perhaps as the higher price for honey sinks in, it will have a tendency to call for heavy increase. We find most beekeepers however, especially the large producers, insisting that they are going to fill every available bit of usable equipment, but not go much beyond that, and are going to use the present situation with the possibility of clearing up old debts and setting up reserves. There is, of course, a tendency towards increase on the part of the smaller beekeepers and those who have not expanded sufficiently to be satisfied with their present holdings.

Two things will minimize increase and one is the cost of new equipment. The other is, and this we consider the most potent, the possible lack of sufficient experienced help to carry out the apiary program during the year. Many men are being called to the colors, some apiaries are having to be abandoned and many others will have to be run short handed.

With the government agencies assuring us that tin cans for honey, and sugar for feeding will be available, these hindrances seem to have been taken into less serious consideration.

Present exigencies do call for the largest production possible of honey, particularly the highest production per colony and the most efficient handling of all colonies in producing areas.

**WANTED—Extracted Honey** All Varieties  
Send samples and delivered prices to  
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# THE MARKET PLACE

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**CAUCASIAN BEES and QUEENS.** 2-lb. pkg. \$2.25; 3-lb. pkg. \$2.75. Untested queen 75c each. Write for price on quantity lots. Lewis & Tillery Bee Co., Greenville, Ala.

**FOR SALE**—Bees per pound, you supply cages, April 60c, May 50c, June 40c. Queens. Tomato plants two dollars thousand. Pecans twenty-five cents pound. Tupelo-galberry chunk comb May delivery. A. V. Dowling, Valdosta, Ga.

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**EXTRA GOOD QUEENS** 70c; ten or more 60c. Also 3 frame nuclei \$2.00 each, f.o.b. M. E. Baker, Rt. 1, Gridley, California.

**PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEEN INTRODUCED**—Really introduced, not just a loose queen. This guarantees against loss of queen. Free folder tells how and why these packages are superior. Best stock young Italian queens. A. O. Smith, Mount Vernon, Indiana.

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**WANTED**—CARLOTS HONEY; Also BEESWAX, any quantity. Mail samples, state quantity and price. Bryant & Cookinham, Los Angeles, California.

**WANTED**—Clover honey in sixties. Must be white. Carload or truck load. State quantity and price in letter. Kedash Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Honey extracted. We bottle table grade. State your best price and whether the cans are new or used, wooden cases or paper cartons, carriers or uncased, and send small sample if possible. J. Wolosevich, 6315 So. Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

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## WANTED

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**WANTED**—200 or more colonies of bees and equipment. L. H. Koenitzer, 1610 Humboldt, Manhattan, Kansas.

**WANTED**—Bees and bee supplies; also old and new guns. R. Heike, Rutland, Ill.

**WANTED**—Used or new Senior Brand Capping Melter. Edward Klein, Gurnee, Ill.

**WANTED**—Brand Senior Cappings Melter and Root power knife. M. W. Thompson, Toronto, S. Dak.

**WANTED**—One thousand ten frame standard bodies with combs; also would consider whole bee outfits. Walter Roose, Sac City, Iowa.

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**FOR SALE**—We are constantly accumulating bee supplies slightly shopworn; odd sized, surpluses, etc., which we desire to dispose of and on which we can quote you bargain prices. Write for complete list of our bargain material. We can save you money on items you may desire from it. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois.

**200 COLONIES** of bees for sale. If interested write Bryant Apiaries, Runge, Texas.

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**200 shallow supers** of combs, about 500 supers of empty frames, all equipped with narrow top bars, metal end bars. Several hundred standard deep frames, excluders and extractor, capping melter. No disease. Woodworking machine. E. W. Coleman, Box 154, Gunnison, Miss.

**8-Frame Root extractor** in first class condition. Lynn Williams, Rt. 3, Oroville, California.

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**FOR SALE**—450 colonies bees in 10-frame hives, located in Sumter County, Alabama. Equipped for queen and package business. With or without real estate. DAVID RUNNING, FILION, MICH.



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**FOR SALE**—Three hundred eight and nine frame hive bodies; three hundred comb honey supers for four by five sections; three hundred queen excluders; two ninety gallon honey tanks, and other supplies. All Root made. No disease. Chas F. Frey, Urbana, Iowa.

175 colony apiary. Sunny Alberta. Heavy producing, irrigated district. Government inspection provided. Box Alt., care American Bee Journal.

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**WAX WORKED** into high quality medium brood foundation 15c pound; 100 pounds \$12.00. Thin super 22c. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

**PINARD'S** nailless queen cage. Agents—Diamond Match Co., Chico and Los Angeles, California; Weaver Apiaries, Napa, Texas. Pinard manufacturer, 810 Auersale Ave., San Jose, California.

**WILL PAY** 50c per pound for air dried pollen delivered here before April 15. Ernest Bendure, Fairview, Erie Co., Penna.

**BEEKEEPER'S HOIST**, \$17.50; Two-Man Hoist, \$16.00; Truck Hoist, \$10.00. Bee Turner, Corning, Iowa.

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**RELIABLE**, industrious beeman, some experience, good habits, room and board. Give qualifications, wages expected first letter. J. B. & C. J. Merwin, Prattville, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Experienced beeman. Give complete personal information and wages expected in first letter. M. C. Tanquary, 2181 Doswell Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**WANTED**—Experienced beeman for the season, work to start April 1st. Chas. Phillips, Fromberg, Mont.

**WANT** job managing apiaries or responsible job. William Smukler, Westbury Apt. Room 904, Fifteenth Spruce, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**WANTED**—Experienced man, also helper from May to December. No bad habits. Give wages expected without board. Sunnybrook Apiaries, Crookston, Minn.

**WANTED**—Work in bees. Can oversee work. 20 years' experience. Robert Harris, Blandville, Ky.

**WANTED**—Single experienced young man for steady work with bees. State wages expected with room and board. Al Winn, Rt. 2, Box 161, Petaluma, California.

**WANTED**—YOUNG married beeman. Tell all about yourself in first letter, wages expected. Chance for permanent job. Empty house furnished. Geo. Seastream, Rt. 1, Moorhead, Minn.

**WANTED**—Experienced beeman. Work will be steady if satisfactory. Please state experience, age, wages expected, and so forth. E. J. Snider, Denair, California.

**WANTED**—Experienced beeman in modern commercial apiary. State experience, personal description, wages wanted. Room, board furnished. E. Schlemmer, Edgar, Mont.

**EXPERIENCED** queen breeder wanted at once. References as to ability required. Give all information in first letter. GEO. A. HUMMER & SON, Prairie Point, Miss.

### SEEDS

**SEEDS** of honey plants—Sainfoin \$1.00 per pound; Birdsfoot Trefoil \$1.50 pound; Safflower 50c pound; Anise-Hyssop, Wild Indigo and twenty others, 15c per packet, eight packets \$1.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**MICHIGAN BEEKEEPER** magazine brings you the NEWS from the field of beekeeping. You'll like this monthly publication. Subscription \$1 a year. Michigan Beekeeper, Rt. 3, Lansing, Michigan.

**NEW BOOK**—"Pioneers of Iowa Horticulture" by Kent Pellett, written for Iowa Horticultural Society in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of its founding. It contains sketches of about a dozen men of national reputation, including three who were prominent beekeepers. Extremely interesting stories of men who laid the foundations for mid-west horticulture and beekeeping industries. Bound in cloth and well illustrated. Price postpaid one dollar per copy. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

**"HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEEKEEPING,"** by Frank Pellett, covers a field which has been neglected until now. Ralph Benton in the "Frontier" says: "A great work presented at a timely moment. We wish there might be some way to place this book in the hands of every beeman." Nicely printed, well illustrated, large pages. \$2.50 prepaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

## ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES

Can be furnished with queens from daughters of stock bred for resistance, as well as from my old reliable light three-banded which is unsurpassed for gentleness and prolificness. Help us help you by sending your order a little ahead of time, orders booked on rotation, 10% books your order now for any shipping date desired, shipped with health certificate, live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

All packages priced with selected untested queens		
Combless	Comb	Queens—1 to 9 each
1 to 9—2-lbs. each	\$2.25	\$2.50
10 to 24—2-lbs. each	2.10	2.35
1 to 9—3-lbs. each	2.80	3.00
10 to 24—3-lbs. each	2.55	2.85
		10 on up
		\$ .75
		.65

Please write for special price on larger orders.

**Plauche Bee Farm : Hamburg, La.**

## SHAW'S THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

For 19 years, this famous strain of Italians has pleased the most exacting honey producer and have made me friends, wherever purchased. Try them and make this a profitable season. In addition to above strain, I will be able to supply you with queens and a limited number of packages with queens that are daughters of stock bred for resistance, of which 12 colonies, and has made me friends, wherever purchased. Try them and make this a profitable season. It costs nothing to book your order, and will be to the advantage of both of us. Do it early.

Safe Arrival and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Prices either strain				
Lots of	Queens	2-lb.	3-lb.	
1- 24	\$ .75	\$2.50	\$3.20	
25- 99	.70	2.35	3.00	
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80	

If queenless packages are wanted, deduct price of queen

**A. E. SHAW, Shannon, Mississippi**

# HONEY WANTED

**White and Amber Honey**

Cash paid for cars and less than cars.

Send samples and best prices

**C. W. Aeppler Company**  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

### MOUNTAIN GRAY Bees and Queens

Gentlest of the gentle, good honey getters, easy to handle, please send your orders to us early, we promise you good bees and good service, prices to June 1st.

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.
1 to 49	\$.75	\$2.60	\$3.20
50 to 99	.70	2.40	3.10
100 or more	.65	2.20	2.90

Breeders of one race of bees since 1924, catalog free

**BOLLING BEE CO.**  
BOLLING, ALA.

**\$2**

2-Lb. Package  
ITALIAN  
Bees and Queen

**\$2**

Postage Not Included  
Queens 60c ea. Postpaid  
Health Certificates

E. A. CASWELL  
4019 Piety St., Rt. 4  
New Orleans, La.

### THRIFTY BEES

#### Combless Packages and Queens THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

Package prices include an untested queen. For queenless packages, deduct price of queen.

	Queens	2-Lb. Pkgs.	3-Lb. Pkgs.
1 to 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25 to 99	.70	2.35	3.00
100 to 499	.65	2.20	2.80

For larger packages or quantity write us.

Fifty years' experience assures you of the finest stock and good service.

**W. J. FOREHAND & SONS**  
FORT DEPOSIT, ALA.

Breeders Since 1892

### GIBBS'

#### Package Bees and Queens

QUALITY, PROMPT SERVICE  
AND SATISFACTION

##### Prices

2-lb. package without queen	\$1.65
3-lb. package without queen	2.30
4-lb. package without queen	2.90
5-lb. package without queen	3.45
Queens	.70

For packages with queen add price of queen. We specialize in booster packages for March and early April.

Our new address Enigma, Georgia, formerly Willacoochee.

**W. O. GIBBS**  
ENIGMA, GEORGIA

## BERNELL'S Bees and Queens

2-Lb. package with queen	\$2.30
3-Lb. package with queen	2.90
Queens	each .70

We have made this small advance in prices, so we can continue our prompt service, on our special strain of 3-Banded Italian package bees and queens. Also daughters from stock bred for resistance to A. F. B.

**R. L. BERNELL,**

Route 4, Box 270

NEW ORLEANS, LA.



#### CONSIGNMENTS WANTED

Comb and strained honey. We pay highest market prices.

Please write for tags and quotations.

106 S. Water Market

#### PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS for 1942

##### BRIGHT THREE BANDED ITALIANS

Improved stock With Queen

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.
1-24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25-99	.70	2.35	3.00
100 or more	.65	2.20	2.80

Prompt shipment, safe arrival satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular.

**TAYLOR APIARIES, Luverne, Ala**

## YORK'S

### Package Bees and Queens Quality Bred Italians

Another season, 1942 is here and with it the greatest emergency of our time. We should forget the past and look to the future with a wholehearted determination to win. This is no time for lost motion. Increased production is demanded and every beekeeper, large or small should avail himself of the opportunity to do his utmost during these trying times. Honey has long been an essential food and leader of sweets. Your support should be devoted to retaining honey in its rightful place as a necessity along with other food commodities. Are you doing your part towards this end?

The coming season has every indication of being an ideal bee season with abundance of rain fall already and bees are in far better condition. In addition to this we are losing no time and will have everything ready in advance. Our foundation stock is supplied by leading honey producers in the north who know bees and what it takes to get the honey. With the more favorable seasonable conditions in prospect than in several years past we will be in better position to serve you better than ever before with larger supply, highest quality and service.

#### Prices on queens and package bees with queens, in U. S. funds

Quantity	1 to 24	25 to 99	100 to 499	500 up
Untested queens	\$.80 ea.	\$.75 ea.	\$.70 ea.	\$.65 ea.
Tested queens	1.60 ea.	1.50 ea.	1.40 ea.	1.30 ea.
2-Lb. packages	2.50 ea.	2.35 ea.	2.20 ea.	2.00 ea.
3-Lb. packages	3.20 ea.	3.00 ea.	2.80 ea.	2.55 ea.
4-Lb. packages	3.85 ea.	3.60 ea.	3.35 ea.	3.05 ea.
5-Lb. packages	4.45 ea.	4.15 ea.	3.85 ea.	3.50 ea.

Packages without queens, deduct price of queens. Parcel post packages add 20c each for special handling plus regular postage.

Full weights, freedom from disease, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. All shipments from our own Apiaries which is a further assurance of highest quality and service. Determine your requirements now and book your order for shipping date wanted in the spring. Join in making the season of 1942 the greatest production year. We will do our part.

## YORK BEE COMPANY

JESUP, GA., U. S. A.

(The Universal Apiaries)

**CARNIOLANS**QUALITY — SERVICE  
SATISFACTION**EPHARDT'S HONEY FARMS : Plaucheville, La.**

Quantity	1-9	10-49	50 and over
2-lb. Bees with Queen	\$2.45	\$2.35	\$2.25 F. O. B.
3-lb. Bees and Queen	3.10	2.95	2.80 F. O. B.
Queens	.75	.70	.65 Prepaid

**Get Higher Production, More Production in '42**

Honey producers this year should make every effort to produce as much honey as possible. Consumption will undoubtedly be greater during the war than it has ever been in the past. The outlook for higher prices for honey is most encouraging and is already on an upward trend. Beeswax has made a decided advance in price. Commercial consumers are buying honey. Fill those empty hives with package bees and requeen your wintered colonies.

And when you buy, remember—you usually get what you pay for. Get the best; we have them and are in a position to give you the service you expect. The time of delivery means much; let us have your order now, reserving your shipping date. It costs no more.

Write, wire or telephone, we have excellent communication facilities. Prices to May 20th, Payable in United States Funds

**Three-Banded Italian Queens and Package Bees**

Quantity	Queens	2-Lb. Pkg. With Queen	3-Lb. Pkg. With Queen	4-Lb. Pkg. With Queen	5-Lb. Pkg. With Queen
1 to 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45
25 to 99	.70	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
100 to 499	.65	2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85

For Queenless Package, Subtract Price of Queen

Full Weight Packages, Young Bees, Live Delivery Guaranteed, Select Young, Laying Queens, No Disease. You Must Be Satisfied.

**HOLDER APIARIES, Inc.**

65 St. Francis Street

Post Office Box 1101, Mobile, Alabama

**QUEENS**

Italians

**QUEENS**

Daughters of Stock Bred for Resistance to A. F. B.

**QUEENS**

Caucasians

**PACKAGE BEES****Prices on package bees with queen to May 20th**

Lots of	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.
1-24	\$.75	\$2.30	\$3.00	\$3.60
25-99	.70	2.05	2.80	3.40
100-499	.65	1.95	2.60	3.20

Over 25 years' experience shipping all over the country. Paying 45 cents a pound for beeswax in exchange for bees and queens. If you live in the North ship wax direct to Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois and tell them to credit my account with it. Get in touch with me before shipping the beeswax.

TRUCKERS' HEADQUARTERS Drive in. 3 1/2 miles south of Weslaco on Progresso Highway.

**BLUE BONNET APIARIES**

RT. 1, BOX 70

MERCEDES, TEXAS

**Italian Strain Bees & Queens**Service & Quality  
Guaranteed

Young Queens	2-Lb. Pkg.	3-Lb. Pkg.	4-Lb. Pkg.
1-24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20
25-99	.70	2.35	3.00
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80
500 up	.60	2.00	2.55

Shipping point Epes, Ala.

**LITTLE BROS., Sumterville, Alabama****AMERICAN RABBIT JOURNAL**  
... Shows the Way to Success

Gives the latest news and views of the rabbit world—an illustrated monthly magazine of general and educational features. One year \$1.00; three years, 2.00; sample 15c.

**AMERICAN RABBIT JOURNAL**  
Dept. S. Warrenton, Missouri**HELLO FOLKS!**

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

**STEVENSON'S LINE-BRED GOLDENS**

And 5 of the many good reasons why

1. We are the best of honey producers.
2. So gentle it is a pleasure to work with us.
3. Do not swarm until the hive is well filled.
4. Not nervous, are quiet while being handled.
5. Our gentleness makes queen introduction safe: results very little supersedure.

**WE ARE REALLY GOOD**

2-lb. pkgs. with queens, to 49 \$2.45; to 199 \$2.30; over \$2.20. Additional bees 70c per lb. Queens 75c. Dealers and Associations 10% discount. Write

**STEVENSON'S APIARIES**Westwego, Louisiana  
For descriptive circular**Caucasian**

Extra gentle, prolific, long-tongued, dependable workers—10% to 40% ahead of Italians. Get honey when others get nothing. Ideal for beginners.

**Carniolans**

Prolific at all times, very gentle, build up rapidly, make beautiful white combs, most excellent workers, colony records of 435 lbs. extracted each. Have supplied many state colleges and experimental farms in U. S. and Canada. My stock used in recent Iowa Exp. Sta. test. Both races better for northern and western states and both quite disease resistant.

2-lb. package with queen	\$2.50
3-lb. package with queen	3.25
8-fr. colony, tested (1941) queen	8.00
10-fr. colony, tested (1941) queen	10.00

Ready May 1st on. More convenient for eastern states and southern Canada. Less express charges, less net cost, less time in transit, arrive better condition. Queens introduced in packages and free among bees if desired. Ask for free paper.

**ALBERT G. HANN**

Glen Gardner, New Jersey

**Bright 3-Banded Italian Bees and Queens**

Send us your order early and let us book you for an early shipment, all our bees are selected stock, selected from year to year for their qualities, they are gentle, hardy, vigorous, and longer lived than the ordinary bee. Our packages are stocked with full weight of young bees and queens.

2-Lbs. bees with queen	\$2.30 ea.
3-Lbs. bees with queen	3.00 ea.
4-Lbs. bees with queen	3.65 ea.
Queens	.70 ea.

We guarantee you satisfaction, live delivery and no disease

OSCAR ARNOUVILLE, Hamburg, La.

**WANTED** Thousands of Rabbits and other Small Stock, Poultry and Birds, Let**"STANDARD RABBIT & PET JOURNAL"**

Bring you the Monthly News of Rabbit, Cavy, Small Stock, Poultry, Birds and other Pets.

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Box 251 " " " MILTON, PA.  
Special Year 50c; 3 Years \$1. Sample, Dime.





## Better Bred Queens 3-Banded Italians PACKAGES—YOUNG BEES—HONEST WEIGHT

Preparedness, Defense means much now. We are prepared to deliver your bees when promised. Our bees are in the best condition. We have two competent queen breeders, plenty of experienced help, packages made, cans and sugar bought and on hand. These facts must be considered when buying your bees. Prices:

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
1- 24	\$.75	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85	\$4.45
25- 99	.70	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
100-499	.65	2.20	2.80	3.35	3.85

Please book your orders early and get the very best service. Orders booked without deposit.

**CALVERT APIARIES : CALVERT, ALA.**

**More people are interested in honey than ever before. Cash in on this demand by filling every hive this year.**

	2-Lb. With Queens	3-Lb. With Queens	Untested Queens
1- 25	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$.75
25-100	2.35	3.00	.70
100 up	2.20	2.80	.65

**J. M. CUTTS & SONS**  
Rt. No. 1, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

### The BEST PACKAGE

to be had. About 75% baby bees, 25% teachers.

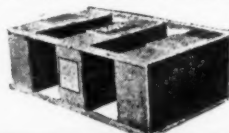
A good Italian queen raised right. We try to make you money.

The VICTOR APIARIES, Shepherd, Texas

## QUALITY, Rapid Service, Honest Dealings 1942 SEASON

PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT—  
On Three-Banded Italian Queens and  
Package Bees

**EELLS HONEY & BEE CO. &  
SUN KISSED APIARIES**



Let us quote YOU on your needs. Before you make definite plans—see our descriptive circular. Writ us today

**Houma, Louisiana, U. S. A.**  
"In The Sunny South"

### STURDY ITALIANS

Italians bred from very high producing stock, queens are heavy, fast layers. Workers are light three-banded and easy to work with.

**DAUGHTERS OF STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE.** Queens bred from daughters of stock bred for resistance. These queens are of a darker strain.

**CARNIOLANS**—We are trying out the black Carniolans. A hardy generous bee. These yards are adequately separated to give you the purest mating as possible. Add 50c for comb package.

Prices	2-lb.	3-lb.	1 Queen
Italians	\$2.10	\$2.70	\$.60
Daughters of stock bred for resistance		\$.70	
Carniolans	2.30	3.00	.70

Guaranteed heavy weight and live delivery

**NEAL'S APIARIES : Hamburg, La.**

It's New, It's Different, It's Perfect!  
The Evans Natural Arrangement of Health Hives combining Ventilation, Insulation, Hive Dryness, Isolated Brood Chamber and the most efficient, practical TOP Bee ENTRANCE. (Pats. Pend.) Add these beneficial features to your own hives by using low cost, Improved Bee-Rite Health Hives covers and closing all bottom entrances.

Free descriptive folder and prices.  
**BEE-RITE HEALTH HIVES** Cuba, N. Y.

**PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS  
FOR 1942**

Orders large or small will receive our prompt attention

Write for Prices

**R. E. LaBARRE**

Cottonwood, Calif., Shasta County, Box 172

Do Your Beekeeping Friends Subscribe to the American Bee Journal?



KELLEY—"The Bee Man"

## BEES AND QUEENS FROM STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE

We believe that we have a superior strain of bees from stock bred for resistance, to offer you this year. Write for our catalogue that describes them fully. Shipments start April 1st from our own Louisiana apiaries.

Prices: (Daughters of stock bred for resistance)

	2-LB.	3-LB.	Queens
1 to 29	\$2.45	\$3.15	\$.70
10 to 24	2.25	2.95	.65

Write for prices on larger lots. Beeswax accepted in trade at Paducah at highest market prices. Catalogue free.

**The Walter T. Kelley Co. : Paducah, Ky.**

ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER FROM BROOKPORT, ILLINOIS

## Stock Bred For Resistance

Queens offered for sale are daughters of selected breeders that have been bred for resistance to American foulbrood. The mother queens have been tested officially for resistance and their colonies checked for performance.

The daughter queens are reared and mated in isolated yards supplied with an abundance of drones from queen mothers likewise bred for resistance.

The Association maintains a testing yard where sample daughter queens are tested for resistance and performance. These sample queens taken at frequent intervals are sisters of those offered for sale. This supervised testing is for the protection of the queen raiser, the Association and you.

QUEENS		
1 to 9 each		\$ .85
10 to 24 each		.80
25 to 74 each		.75
75 up each		.72
PACKAGES		
2-Lb. packages with "DR"	1 to 9	\$2.65
daughter queens	10 to 24	2.50
3-Lb. packages with "DR"	25 or more	2.35
daughter queens	1 to 9	3.40
	10 to 24	3.20
	25 or more	3.00

Non-members add \$1.00 to first order.

## IOWA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

STATE HOUSE

DES MOINES, IOWA

## WE ARE PREPARED

to supply your needs with the best in Mountain Gray Caucasian bees and queens, and to DO OUR PART FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. Fill your hives with our bees, give them plenty of room and secure a bumper crop of the best energy food. DO YOUR PART FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. Select untested queen bees 75c each, any number.

	1 to 24	25 to 99	100 or more
Two pound package bees with queens	\$2.50	\$2.35	\$2.25
Three pound packages with queens	3.20	3.00	2.85

Circular free on request

## Caucasian Apiaries

Brooklyn, Alabama

Home of genuine Mountain Gray Caucasian Bees

We pay the best market price for Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. . . . Write us.  
**THE FRED. W. MUTH CO.** Pearl and Walnut Cincinnati, Ohio

## Our THREE-BANDED ITALIANS for HONEY and PROFIT

Insure your income by helping to feed the millions of men and women who have joined hands to protect LIBERTY and FREEDOM throughout the world.

Packages with Queens					
1-24	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
		\$ .75	\$2.50	\$3.20	\$3.85
25-99		.70	2.35	3.00	4.15
100 and up		.65	2.20	2.80	3.85

Orders booked without deposit. A card will bring our circular.

**Citronelle Bee Co. : Citronelle, Ala.**

## BETTER THAN EVER

Years spent in trying different locations for rearing queens and bees lead to Florida. We have 1,000 colonies and experienced men. Get ready for 1942. Write for information on our bees and queens.

**N. FOREHAND**  
FLORALA, ALA.

## FOR SALE

Bright yellow and Three Banded Italian Bees and Queens. Nothing but the best. Keep us in mind, we are ready to serve you.

**GRAYDON BROS.**  
RT. 2 GREENVILLE, ALA.

Got a

Hobby

?

YOU'LL MEET the other leaders in your field when you read the magazine that is devoted exclusively to your interest. Rush your subscription today.

Per Year

\$1.00 American Bee Journal  
 \$ .20 Poultry Keeper.  
 \$1.00 Dirt Farmer-Stockman  
 \$2.00 New Agriculture  
 \$ .50 Pacific Poultryman  
 \$1.00 New Hampshire Breeder, 3 years  
 \$1.00 Cackle & Crow, The Poultrypaper  
 \$1.00 American Rabbit Journal  
 \$1.00 American Fur Breeder  
 \$1.50 American Pigeon Journal  
 \$1.50 Pigeon News  
 \$1.00 Angora (Goat) Journal  
 \$1.00 Belgian (Horse) Journal  
 \$1.00 Hog Breeder (all breeds)  
 \$1.00 Amer. Hampshire Herdman  
 \$1.00 Sheep Breeder  
 \$1.00 The Sheepman  
 \$ .50 Sou. California Rancher  
 \$1.00 American Cattle Producer  
 \$1.00 Beekeepers Item  
 \$1.00 Gleanings in Bee Culture  
 \$ .50 National Live Stock Producer  
 \$ .50 Florida Poultryman & Stockman  
 \$1.00 Florida Cattleman & Dairyman  
 \$1.50 The Purebred  
 \$1.00 The Country Book, Quarterly  
 \$1.00 Texas Livestock Journal

Rush your order today. All orders are acknowledged by return mail. Send cash, check, P. O. M. O., Exp. M. O., or stamps.

**MAGAZINE MART, Dept. BJ.**  
LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS

## Italian Package Bees and Queens

For early shipment, write at once to

**AL WINN**

Route 2, Box 161

PETALUMA,

CALIF.

## SPECIAL 1942 PRICE

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES

With queens, 2-lbs. \$1.85; 3-lbs. \$2.30; 4-lbs. \$2.75; Queens 65c. 15% down books order. Health certificate. Full weight. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Address  
**HESSMER BEE FARM**  
 HESSMER, LA.

## THE POSTSCRIPT

For years I have been interested in goldenrod as a possible source of honey in Iowa but have never found evidence that the bees stored any considerable surplus from it in recent years. Edward Kretchmer, a pioneer Montgomery County beekeeper, records that it did yield an abundance of fall honey in the early 1870's. He wrote: "The writer with one assistant did actually extract 3000 pounds of goldenrod honey in a single day of a consistency so thick that a common table knife would stand upright in a bowl of this goldenrod honey."

He records further that with a failure of goldenrod in four out of five years, he still was able to average ninety pounds from goldenrod and heartsease for the five year period since the fifth year brought a yield of 400 pounds.

Dandelion roots have recently been quoted at 25 cents per pound. A well established bed should make a good return at that price. In Europe the dandelion is said to be quite generally cultivated as a garden crop in some localities. Good bee pasture as well.

From O. A. Sippel comes information that where mustard is grown for seed it usually comes into bloom at the time that sweet clover and alfalfa are at their best. Where these plants are plentiful the bees are not likely to work mustard very strong unless the yield is light with them. He does not regard the mustard as a dependable source from year to year, although with abundant spring moisture and warm weather it does at times yield both nectar and pollen plentifully.

The wife of an old schoolmate of mine who lives in Washington reports that Mrs. Roosevelt told her that she and the president take no sugar in their coffee and rarely use jam, preferring honey for their morning toast.

From Alfred Pering, of Dade City, Florida, comes the report that his bees were gathering pollen from goldenrod and Spanish needle on January 10. Also that the bees had found enough nectar afield to prevent any robbing all fall and winter. What a contrast to the conditions in the North where the bees find nothing from October until April and where a sufficient reserve of stores must be left in the hives to support the colonies for fully six months.

Referring again to yellow jasmine mentioned in the January postscript, F. L. Huggins, of Wilmington, North Carolina, reports that the plant is very poisonous and that when he placed the vines within reach of white rabbits they were in spasms within fifteen minutes after eating and every one of them died. He has observed the loss of many bees in spring but thinks it is from the pollen rather than the nectar. Apparently it is more often the nurse bees than the field bees which are lost. This conclusion is based on thirty years of keeping bees where yellow jasmine is abundant.

Although we are feeling some restrictions due to the war, in this country we realize but little, as yet, how others feel the pinch. Letters from business firms in England are stamped, "War economy, we invite you to reply on back hereof to save stationery." After we have been in the conflict two or three years as they have been we will know more about what it costs to fight a major war.

"Bee Bread" which is the term commonly used a generation ago for pollen, is recognized in the United States Dispensatory. A dose of a drachm three times a

day is said to cause great increase in urinary secretion. It is said also to be entirely palatable and inoffensive to the stomach, with no disagreeable aftereffects except a slight looseness of the bowels.

At the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of this magazine, M. G. Dadant reviewed the markets for many years back. Over a period of 58 years he found that the average price of honey had been slightly more than eight cents per pound and beeswax a fraction above 28 cents per pound. The present price of beeswax is much above the long time average while wholesale honey prices until recently remained below the long time average.

Now and then a letter comes to this office from someone who forgets to sign his name. When the letter contains money for subscription to the Journal it makes no end of bother. Sometimes it is possible to trace the letter to its sender but often we can only wait until an inquiry comes as to why the Journal has not been received.

One of the most prominent of Iowa pioneers was Suel Foster of Muscatine. He was a forward-looking man and is credited as having been responsible for the organization of the Iowa Horticultural Society and starting the movement that led to the establishment of Iowa State College and the Experiment Station. Foster was a beekeeper and attended a meeting in Des Moines in an early day to decide the best size of frame for beehives for Iowa. A memorial tablet was placed on the campus at the last joint meeting of the horticultural societies in November. It is given to few men to be so remembered fifty years after their departure.

J. W. Arata, of Osceola, Indiana, writes that he has never failed to find bees working on snowberry when in bloom, but that he has not found it mentioned as a bee plant in the bee papers. He is right in thinking that the snowberry is of more importance than the current comment would indicate. Where the plant is common it yields a good flow of nectar and in some localities in the West the beemen place it ahead of white clover as a source of honey. It is a native shrub which is coming into common cultivation as an ornamental.

It has long been noticed that bees have a tendency to work upon but one kind of flowers so long as they are plentifully in bloom. While this rule commonly prevails when some source of abundant supply is available, it does not hold when flowers are scarce and there is no one source which is quite common. I have not only observed the workers in the field flying from one species of flower to another but have seen them with pollen of decidedly different colors in the same load. It was Dr. Miller who said, "the bees do nothing invariably."

The berries of the buckthorn, (*Rhamnus carthartica*) are commonly used in the drug trade as an astringent and also for tonic effects. The supply usually comes from Russia and now that the supply is cut off by the war the price has made a sensational rise. The last quotation available is \$1.35 per pound, which would be something like \$50 per bushel for the berries. This shrub has been generally used for landscape effect in many localities. Those who live near parks or cemeteries where this buckthorn has been extensively planted may find a good opportunity to harvest the next crop of fruit. In many places the birds have eaten much high priced food during the present winter.

FRANK C. PELLETT.



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25 to 99 -----	2.35	3.00	3.60	4.15
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